The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5840. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Fearful Destruction by the Constantinople Fire.

Two Hundred and Fifty Panic-Stricken People Burned and Killed.

Seven Thousand Houses Burned--Loss $25,000,000.

Capture of the Spanish Brigands Near Gibraltar.

Red Cloud and President Grant's "Talk" on Fort Fetterman.

THE GREAT FIRE IN TURKEY.

Dreadful Destruction of Life and Property—Loss £25,000,000—English Underwriters Suffer.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9.—The great fire in the Pera district has been subdued, and something like order reigns again. According to a careful count, over 7,000 buildings, of all sorts, have been destroyed. Many of these were the best in the city. The loss of life has greatly exceeded the estimate made some days ago. The remains of 150 human beings have been discovered thus far, and it is supposed this number represents about one-half of the actual loss of life. The total loss caused by the fire is computed roughly at £25,000,000 sterling. English underwriters suffer heavy losses. The archives of the British Embassy were saved. The Armenian Church of the Immaculate Conception was on fire several times, and is considerably damaged, but the Gobelin tapestry, the gift of the Empress EUGENIE, with which the church was decorated, was saved unharmed.

Additional Particulars—250 Lives Lost—Panic-Stricken People Hemmed in Beyond Aid—Fatalism.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9—Evening.—The loss of life by the conflagration was fearful. At some points whole families were hemmed in by the flames, and perished in full view of the spectators, who were unable to rescue them. The panic among the people was terrible, and many who might have escaped lost all presence of mind and were unable to save themselves. Others, in despair, made no effort to fly and were lost. Some of the Turks, in the spirit of fatalism peculiar to their race and religion, shut themselves up in their burning houses, refused assistance and met their fate without a murmur. It has been ascertained that 250 persons were burned to death or killed by the falling walls, and many more are missing.

PARIS, June 9.—The Empress EUGENIE has sent 10,000 francs to Constantinople for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire. The Duke DE GRAMMONT, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has contributed 5,000 francs for the same object.

EUROPE.

Capture of the Spanish Brigands—The Cortes on the King Question—Montpensier's Chances Again "Utterly Destroyed"—Prim and the Cuban Loan.

MADRID, June 9.—A dispatch from Cadiz announces that the brigands who recently kidnapped a party of Englishmen, near Gibraltar, and released them only on the payment of a heavy ransom, have since been captured by the troops, and a portion of the ransom money has been recovered.... The question of the future monarch of Spain occupied the sessions of the Constituent Cortes yesterday. A motion was made that the King be elected by a direct vote of the people of the nation. After a debate this was rejected. At length the proposition requiring the candidate to receive a majority equal to one-half of the whole number of the Deputies was carried by a vote of 138 to 124. This is regarded as having utterly destroyed the chances of the Duke of MONTPENSIER, as well as those of other candidates, who have thus far been named. None of these will be able to get 179 votes, the number required by the passage of this resolution. There is much excitement among all classes of people.... Gen. PRIM makes a personal explanation. He quoted from the dispatch of the Philadelphia correspondent of the London *Times* relating to his (PRIM's) connection with a proposed Cuban loan. He pronounced the dispatch a malicious invention. There had been no negotiations between him and the American Government, or between him and English capitalists, as stated in the dispatch.

PARIS, June 9.—Gen. MELLINET, who has just been elected Grand Master of the Masonic Order in France, declined the office.

Italian Affairs—Infallibility—Illness of Baron Beust.

FLORENCE, June 9.—The insurrection at Lucca was summarily quelled. It was by no means formidable. The disorder was confined to fifty-four ruffians, who seized the arms belonging to the military-school in that city. The whole party were soon after captured and taken care of.

PARIS, June 9.—The Pope has written a letter, addressed to the recently-consecrated Bishop of Tarbes, in which he sustains in positive terms the dogma of infallibility.

VIENNA, June 9.—Baron VON BEUST is confined to his bed by illness. His condition is not considered serious.

Yachting in England—The Royal Thames Club.

LONDON, June 9.—A fine race occurred, yesterday, between the yachts of the Royal Thames Club. The course was from Gravesend across the Channel to the coast of Holland and return. The wind was north north-east at the start at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The first three arrived back at Gravesend in the following order: A. O. WILKINSON'S *Gloriana*, J. MULHOLLAND'S *Egeria*, Commodore ASHBURY'S *Cambria*. The time of the winner was five hours, forty-nine minutes. The Prince of WALES, Prince TECK and the Grand Duke of MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ were among the guests on board the yachts. The *Morning Telegraph* reports that Mr. DOUGLAS, the owner of the American yacht *Sappho*, declines to compete for the Prince of Wales Cup on the 24th inst. Mr. ASHBURY'S *Cambria* has been entered.

Compulsory Education in England—The Dacia—Disraeli and the Peerage.

LONDON, June 9.—The Northern Association of Baptists have sent to the House of Commons a petition praying that the Compulsory Education Act do not pass, for the reason that it unduly favors the Established Church.... The cable between England and Ireland, which was recently broken, has not yet been repaired, and messages to and from America are consequently somewhat delayed. Nearly all the business is transacted by way of the French line, and Ireland is telegraphically isolated from the rest of Europe.... There seems to be no doubt that the reported loss of the steamer *Dacia* was concocted in America by designing persons to influence the market price of the new West India Cable shares. This is strengthened by the fact generally known that the steamer belonged to Sir CHARLES BRIGHT, who is one of the originators and active members of the new Company. The insurance on the *Dacia* and her cargo is £250,000 sterling.... The alarm among the farmers at the continued dry weather almost amounts to a panic.... Right Hon. THOMAS O'HAGAN, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, has been created Baron O'HAGAN.... The female masqueraders recently arrested have been indicted for felony.... It is said that DISRAELI is about to retire from politics. He will be raised to the Peerage.

INDIA.

Reported Prevalence of Cholera—Calcutta Free from it.

BOMBAY, June 9.—The cholera is making dreadful ravages in different parts of India. At Madras the disease is particularly virulent.

LONDON, June 9.—A dispatch from Calcutta denies that the cholera has made its appearance there.

CUBA.

Three Mysterious Prisoners—Conflicts with Insurgents—The Upton Expedition—A Fight at Fort Barrabas.

HAVANA, June 9.—Three men, who appeared to belong to the best class of society, have been captured in Cayo Cruz. On their persons was found correspondence with CESPEDES and other rebel leaders. They refused to give their names, and were taken to Puerto Principe for identification. No later news has been received concerning the *George B. Upton* expedition. Official dispatches from the Captain-General's headquarters at Puerto Principe report that a column had arrived from La Guanaja. They came by way of the Sierra de Cubitas, the scene of a former battle, and while marching over the old ground during the night they were fired on by the rebels in ambush. The troops were prepared and returned the fire. A sharp fight followed, at the end of which the rebels fled, leaving on the field twelve dead, including their Chiefs AGUERE and MADRINATES. Col. MONTANER's column had also had an engagement, in which fourteen insurgents were killed, among them some officers. Particulars of the latter affair had not yet been received from Col. MONTANER. The insurgents attacked Fort Barrabas, in the Villa-Clara District, which was garrisoned by colored troops. The assault was repulsed with a loss to the rebels of twelve killed. The garrison lost three negroes killed and six wounded. It is reported that the new tariff will go into operation on the 1st of July. The duties on cattle imported into the island are reduced one half for the next six months.

The Reported Sailing of a Privateer Doubtful.

LONDON, June 9.—Dispatches have been received here from the United States inquiring as to the truth of a telegram sent from here, to the effect that the steamer *Chieftain* had recently sailed hence for Cuba, to be used in the interests of the insurgents. It is proper to state that after diligent inquiry no one can be found who has heard of this occurrence.

CANADA.

Feeling on the Fenian Raid—A Meeting in Montreal—Mr. Thornton's Course Criticised.

MONTREAL, June 9.—A preliminary meeting of influential citizens has been held to take steps to afford the people an opportunity of expressing their opinions respecting the recent Fenian raids, and providing for a course to be taken by the Government to prevent such occurrences hereafter. The chair was occupied by THOMAS WORKMAN, M. P. Several speeches were made on the comments of the English Press on the raid. The American President's proclamation, and especially the remarks of the London *Daily News* and the *Saturday Review*, respecting Gen. LINDSAY'S speech, were condemned. The action taken by Mr. THORNTON, thanking President GRANT for his promptness in stopping the raiders, was considered disgraceful. Hon. Mr. MORRIS said that the Canadian Government had already stated the case in a strong manner to the Imperial Government, and intended to send a Cabinet Minister to London to represent their views.

GREAT SALT LAKE.

Reported Discovery of a Subterranean Outlet—Force of the Whirlpool.

CORINNE, Utah, June 9.—A subterranean outlet to the Great Salt Lake has been found opposite Corinne, and between Fremont and Kimball Islands. The schooner *Pioneer*, Capt. HANNAH, while sailing in that vicinity last Sunday, was drawn into an opening, which is an immense maelstrom, or stupendous whirlpool, and the descent and circular motion of the water were so rapid and violent that the vessel was made to spin around in it with frightful velocity, and it was only by a high wind prevailing at the time that she was enabled to sail beyond the influence of the awful chasm. Capt. HANNAH reports that he has no doubt whatever that this opening (never before discovered) is the grand outlet of the lake. A party of scientific men will leave here immediately on the steamer *Kate Conner* to investigate this great wonder.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Second Day of the Convention at Indianapolis—The Resolutions.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 9.—The Woman's Suffrage Convention met again this morning. The attendance is better than yesterday, the hall being about half full. The first order of business was the discussion of the resolutions presented by the Committee. The report was read by Dr. ELLEN B. FERGUSON, Chairman of the Committee, and after the adoption of the five minutes rule, were discussed and adopted *seriatim*:

The first resolution asserts that the Government is one where half of the people are disfranchised; the second demands for woman the right to defend her political and civil rights by means of the ballot; the third admits that if, when she has the ballot, her condition is not bettered, it will be her own fault, and not the fault of the ballot itself; the fourth denies the right of one class of persons to legislate for another class equal in intelligence and abilities; the fifth asserts the belief in the moral powers of woman to remove the evils existing in society, and deprecates the discriminations against the sex by society as recognizing immorality in woman as a crime of greater enormity than when committed by man; the sixth urges the appointment of women to the offices of superintendents of prisons, asylums, &c.

The resolutions were discussed by Judge Bradwell, Rev. Mr. Walker, Rev. Henry Blanchard, Lizzie Boynton, Lucy Stone, Mrs. Cutter, Henry S. Blackwell, Susan B. Anthony, Dr. Ellen Ferguson and others, and were unanimously adopted.

In the Convention this afternoon a letter was received from Hon. GEO. W. JULIAN, M. C. After the transaction of some business of unimportant character, and the election of officers for the ensuing year, the Convention adjourned. LUCY STONE lectured at Masonic Hall to-night.

New-Hampshire Republican Senatorial Caucus—Cragin Renominated.

CONCORD, N. H., June 9.—The Republican Senatorial Caucus organized at 8 o'clock this evening, EZRA STEARNS, Chairman, and F. W. MILLER, Secretary. The vote was called by counties. The whole Republican vote in the Senate and House was 204. On the first ballot the whole vote cast was 203; of which number Daniel Clark received 1, Frederick Smythe, 3; Nathaniel C. Gordon, 8; Mason W. Tappan, 21; Edward H. Rollins, 32; Aaron F. Stevens, 43; Aaron F. Cragin, 95—resulting in no choice. On the second ballot the whole number of votes cast was 204, as follows: Gordon, 5; Tappan, 23; Rollins, 21; Stevens, 46; Cragin, 109. On motion, the renomination of Senator CRAGIN was made unanimous.

THE INDIANS.

Red Cloud at a Council with the President—Fort Fetterman Not to be Removed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—The Red Cloud delegation called at the Executive Mansion today, and had an interview with the President. It took place in the Executive Office, the Indians standing in a semi-circle around the room. The talk was of short duration, and was substantially a repetition of what has already been said on both sides in the conference held between the Indians and the Government officials here. RED CLOUD did not recline on the floor in this instance as he did at the council on Tuesday, but stood upright and delivered a speech to the President. He again alluded to his desire to have Fort Fetterman removed, and complained of the appearance of stakes that have been driven in the vicinity of his reservation by surveying parties. He called attention to his children, who were standing around in silent approval of their head chief's oration, and asked that they might be fed and clothed, as, in the words of the speaker, they were "poor and naked." He also repeated what he said to Secretary COX on Tuesday—that he was raised in this country, but had now come from beyond the hills where the sun sets, and wished to have the Great Father take pity on him. The Great Spirit had raised him to live on wild game, but it was difficult for him to obtain it. Before he concluded he told the President he was much pleased with his visit here.

FORT FETTERMAN TO REMAIN.

The President replied that he had always and still desired to live at peace with the Indian nations. So long as his official authority existed it would be used for the protection of the Indians on the reservations and against the encroachments of the white people, as well as for the protection of the whites against the red men. Fort Fetterman, he explained to RED CLOUD, was for the protection of both whites and Indians, and might be used as a base of supplies. The appropriation which will be made by Congress for the benefit of the Indians would be expended consistently with what is right to be done. The Secretary of the Interior had the proper instructions with regard to this.

EXIT RED CLOUD.

The Indians leaned forward with eager attention while their interpreter (JOHN RICHARD) was explaining to them the words of the President. At its conclusion a silent hand shaking took place as each one passed from the room, and the council with their Great Father thus ended.

SPOTTED TAIL TAKES LEAVE.

SPOTTED TAIL and the other Brule-Sioux chiefs called to bid the Secretary of the Interior good-bye today. The Secretary asked him if there was anything more he wished to say before leaving. The chief replied, only to ask again that his young men might have Government protection on their annual buffalo hunt. He said that they must either hunt or starve, and to avoid collision with other Indian tribes or with the whites, he wished some Government agent to go with them to keep them from fighting. The Secretary told him he should teach his young men farming and other ways of living, so that when there was no buffalo they could have something else to eat. They laughed, as FAST BEAR the day before had shown the Secretary a bullet wound in his side which he received while farming. He had planted corn in the Spring, when the officer in the fort told him to go hunt, and when he came back the corn would be ripe and he could eat it. He went to hunt, and when he was coming in his corn-patch the officer put that bullet-hole in his side. SPOTTED TAIL wanted his reservation fixed on the White River, and that other traders than the one now there be allowed him. In the course of the talk the Secretary told SPOTTED TAIL he must expect some trouble in his life; white men had troubles. The Chief laughingly said if the Secretary had had as much trouble in his life as SPOTTED TAIL had, he would have cut his throat long ago. The Chief must have a stout heart. The last Chiefs who visited the Great Father had returned home barefooted, and their people laughed at them. Secretary COX said they should go home on horseback, whereupon they left in the best of spirits. Before going they presented Gen. COX with an elegant pipe, and Col. PARKER an elaborately-worked Buffalo robe.

The International Typographical Union—The Negro Question.

CINCINNATI, O., June 9.—The International Typographical Union today adopted resolutions favoring a regular system of apprenticeship wherever the influence of subordinate Unions can operate. The following names were stricken from the roll for the causes stated: JOHN COX, Baltimore; THOMAS G. SAMPLE, Pittsburg; R. R. DUMAS, Elmira, for "ratting;" H. W. HARRINGTON, Boston, for non-payment of dues. The practice of printing newspapers outside—away from the home office—was discussed, but no remedy suggested. A resolution was adopted protesting against the expenditure of public money by the Postmaster-General to print business cards on stamped Government envelopes. The next Convention will be held in Baltimore. The project of establishing a home for disabled printers was considered impracticable. A resolution declaring this Union the highest authority in the printing business, and having the power to establish general rules in regard to the qualification for admission to subordinate unions, was referred. This had reference to the admission of negro printers under the rule adopted yesterday, leaving the subject of admission to subordinate unions. It was claimed that one union might admit a negro, and if his card was refused by others, their charter would be forfeited. Mr. BATES, of Memphis, said it was understood in the South that no negro would be admitted to a Union south of Mason and Dixon's Line. The resolution was lost, so this subject remains as left by the action of yesterday. A resolution was passed encouraging female compositors to co-operate with male wherever employed together.

Capture of a Bigamist and Murderer.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 9.—It will be recollected that United States Deputy Marshal MOSES, of Sedalia, Mo., was assassinated last December while sitting in a house in Camden County, he having gone to that region to arrest FELIX WHITWORTH for illicit distilling. WHITWORTH was suspected of the murder, and shortly after decamped, leaving a wife and six children, and taking with him a widow named RICHARDSON who left seven children. WHITWORTH went to Randolph County, Arkansas, and engaged in farming. He was arrested there by United States Detective MCKEAN, on the 2d inst., and brought here last night. He will be taken to California Mo., for trial, the Grand Jury of Camden County having indicted him for murder.

Separate Prisons for Women—Held for Abortion—Fire.

BOSTON, June 9.—The House today passed to a third reading a bill to establish separate prisons for women....Dr. JAMES MORGAN, of this city, today was held to give bail in $1,000 on the charge of procuring an abortion on the person of a colored girl named MARY ELIZABETH GREEN....A fire in Chelsea today destroyed the wall-paper manufactory of MERRIAM & PUTNAM. Loss $15,000.

West Virginia Democratic Convention.

WHEELING, West Virginia, June 9.—The Democratic Convention assembled at Charleston, the new Capital of the State, yesterday, and was largely attended. The platform adopted demands the taxation of capital, the expurgation from the statute-books of every form of test oaths, demands the restoration of the ballot to the disfranchised, and declares the white race the superior and ruling race of the country. JOHN J. JACOBS, of Hampshire County, was nominated for Governor.

THE GAINES CASE.

Important Opinion in the United States Circuit Court—The Case Against the City of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 9.—Justice BRADLEY, of the United States Circuit Court, has rendered an opinion in the case of MYRA CLARKE GAINES *vs.* The City of New-Orleans et al., carrying out the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States in her favor, and ordered that she be placed in possession of the properties described in the decree, so as to embrace only the lands in possession of the city at the time of filing the bills. The *Times*, commenting on the decision says: "The result is quite a disappointment to the plaintiff, and a great victory for the city, as it only adjudges right and title for vacant squares. The large claim to property sold by the city in 1836, the principal basis of Mrs. GAINE' demands and expectations, is still in dispute.

Women in the Pennsylvania Colleges—Action of the State Medical Society.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—A warm debate occurred in the State Medical Society in relation to physicians who favored female students by admitting them to the Pennsylvania hospitals. The following resolution, offered by Dr. ATTEE, gave rise to debate:

Resolved, That the State Society hereby withdraws its objections to women's entry to the Medical College as at present constituted, and rescind all resolutions affecting that institution and the status of females practically of good moral and professional standing, who observe the code of ethics of the National Medical Association.

No action has yet been had, but the indications are that the resolution will be adopted, though the opposition is strong.

The Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 9.—A spirited debate took place today in the Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Ohio. Last year's resolutions recommending a revision of the Book of Common Prayer were referred to a Committee. This morning the Committee reported against a general revision, but recommended the revision of the baptismal service by a slight change as recommended by nine Bishops. This report elicited the discussion. The Convention seemed pretty evenly divided. The resolutions finally went on the table by an adjournment.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 9.—Hon. LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, of Norwich, Speaker of the House, was today elected by the House of Representatives Judge of the Supreme Court of this State. The vote stood: FOSTER, 197; O. S. SEYMOUR, 4; JAMES PHELPS, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 9.—A young Baptist clergyman named MCMULLEN, has been arrested on charges preferred by MARY L. SEARCH, of Lewisburg, Penn., of seduction and breach of promise of marriage, while he was a student of the Lewisburg University. She is now the mother of an infant, whose paternity she ascribes to the prisoner.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—Gen. SHANKS was today renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Ninth District.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

The Fatal Disaster on the Rutland and Burlington Road—Four Persons Killed and Thirteen Wounded.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, June 9.

The night express train coming north on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, Tuesday night, ran into a washed-out culvert about midnight near Ludlow, "dumping" the engine and leaving the cars on the south side of the break, but injuring no one but, we believe, the engineer. A freight train was standing at Summit Station, in Mount Holley, and a telegram was sent for the engine and caboose to come to the scene of the disaster and take the passengers to Rutland. This was done. The passengers, twenty-five in number, were transferred to a freight car and started north. When about two miles north of Summit Station, at 2 o'clock A. M., they ran into another washout, some ninety feet wide and fifteen feet deed. The engine plunged into the chasm and the car followed, landing on top of the locomotive. To the shock of this fearful plunge in the darkness and storm, amid crashing timbers and the cries of the wounded, were added the horrors of scalding from the steam escaping from the wrecked locomotive. When help was finally secured, and the killed and wounded extricated, it was found that a sad list of casualties had occurred. The engineer, JAMES HARDY, and Mr. M. CROAKER, master car builder of the road, who was riding on the engine, were instantly killed. One man in the car, a Mr. ABBOTT, from Lowell, Mass., was also killed. Another passenger died before night; three other passengers had broken bones, and nine or ten were scalded by the steam, some of them in a horrible manner. Mr. FOSS, engineer of the passenger engine wrecked at Ludlow, was so badly scalded that when he pulled off his boots the skin came off with them. Notwithstanding his injuries, he walked back to Summit, and sent a telegram to Rutland giving information of the disaster.

It was then found impossible to reach the scene by train from Rutland, another break having occurred between Summit and Rutland by the washing out of a culvert. Owing to this condition of affairs, but scanty information could be obtained up to 5 o'clock last evening. Prompt measures were, however, taken to repair the track and open communication from Rutland. Gov. PAGE reached the spot as early as possible, and every possible measure was taken by Superintendent MERRILL and the railroad officials to render the injured as comfortable as pofsible.

Among the passengers were Mr. SKILLINGS, of Boston, partner of our townsman, LAWRENCE BARNES, Esq., with a party from Boston was on the way to this city to attend the wedding of Miss BARNES. Mr. BARNES received dispatches last evening from Mr. SKILLINGS and Gov. PAGE, informing him that none of his friends were injured except by scratches and bruises.

The culvert, the failure of which caused the last disaster, was regarded as perfectly safe, it having stood for twelve or fifteen years, and had withstood the freshet of last Fall. The fall of rain by which these washouts were caused was very heavy along the road over the mountain, much heavier than in Rutland even, where it rained copiously from Tuesday at 2 o'clock P. M. until about 8 o'clock the next morning.

At 2 o'clock this morning we received a dispatch from Rutland, furnishing the following list of casualties:

Killed—Thos. A. Abbott, Lowell, Mass; Jas. S. Hardy, Rutland; M. M. Croaker, Rutland.

Wounded—E. M. Foss, Rutland; Geo. Kinney, Rutland; A. R. Field, Greenfield, Mass.; Douglas Flint, New-York; W. H. Emerson, Boston; W. H. Hoyt and Nathan Rice, Cambridge, N. Y.; W. J. Howard, Rutland, all scalded; J. W. McFarland, Salem, N. Y.; E. F. Haskell, Rutland, each in hip; Truman Week, Stoddard, N. H.; W. J. Pierce, Boston, leg broken; C. H. Eaton, Bristol, Vt., face and shoulder badly cut.

Two More Deaths from Injuries.

RUTLAND, June 9.—Only one man out of twenty-five escaped injury. Two of the wounded —DOUGLAS FLINT, of New-York City, and A. R. FIELD, of Greenfield, Mass., have since died. W. H. EMMERSON, of Cambridge, Mass., cannot live, and several others are horribly scalded, the flesh on their hands being literally cooked to the bone, and falling off. The body of Mr. FLINT arrived here this afternoon, in charge of his brother, and will be taken to New-York on the midnight train.

Almost a Disaster on the Erie Railroad.

The night express train on the Erie Railway going East, met with a narrow escape from destruction on Tuesday. About two miles east of Stockport, on the Delaware Division, the flange of a wheel of one of the forward trucks of the engine broke, throwing the truck from the track. In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred the engine would have sheered off and gone down the embankment, dragging the train with its passengers after it; but instead, it followed along the rail for one half mile, jolting over the ties and breaking them, and when finally stopped, the wheels were within four inches of the rail. Had this occurred on a straight track such a result could not have been expected, but when the fact is stated that it ran around a sharp reverse curve, the escape is the more wonderful.

WASHINGTON.

The San Domingo Question—Another Angry Debate in the Senate—Progress of the Investigation—The Tax and Tariff Bill—Probability of the Abolition of all License Taxes—Measures Before Committees—The Currency Bill Alive Again—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The two hours Executive Session of the Senate today was wholly devoted to the debate on the question whether any Committee should be allowed to investigate the charges of corruption in connection with the making of the San Domingo Treaty. The discussion was participated in by about a dozen Senators, and, after it got fairly going, was characterized by such anger and bitterness as has hardly been known in that body within the last six or eight years at least. Members are so nearly evenly divided that the resolution of Gen. SCHURZ was tabled on Tuesday by the casting vote of the Vice-President. It was impossible to tell this evening which side had most strength; and an adjournment took place at 6 o'clock without a decision. This matter is becoming a great shame and scandal; and the Senate owes it to the country, the President, and itself to settle the point at issue immediately and without further unseemly wrangling; for enough of bitterness and division within the Republican column has already been developed. It is hoped by all outsiders conversant with the facts that an inquiry will be either refused or ordered immediately.

PROGRESS OF THE SAN DOMINGO INVESTIGATION.

The Special San Domingo Committee of the Senate met this morning and read and examined certain documents submitted from the State Department. These show that Mr. DAVIS HATCH, from Connecticut, went to San Domingo as the agent of a New-York company interested in working a salt mine and building a railroad. He obtained concession from the Spanish Government, which was confirmed by CABRAL, when he held the reins of power. BAEZ subsequently got control, and, in August of last year, had HATCH arrested and placed in close confinement. He was tried by Court-martial on charges not yet known to our Government, and early in October was condemned to death. BAEZ, on the recommendation of his Council, commuted the sentence to imprisonment, and finally proffered to grant pardon to HATCH. This was in the latter part of October, but HATCH was not released till within the last month. Mr. SOMERS SMITH, our late commercial agent at San Domingo, in writing to the Department under date of Sept. 4, 1869, uses the following language bearing on the allegations against Gen. BABCOCK, then down there in connection with the pending treaty:

"On the 31st ultimo, the United States ship *Tuscarora* arrived from Key West, when Commander QUEEN called on me. I handed him a memorandum regarding Mr. HATCH, and expressed my desire that he would proceed to Borahona, see that gentleman, and learn the particulars of the case. The Commander informed me that notwithstanding his willingness to comply with my request, he was powerless to act in the matter, as his instructions placed the ship at the disposal of Gen. BABCOCK. On my communicating with Gen. BABCOCK he did not seem disposed to co-operate, appearing not to regard the case in as serious a light as I do from my knowledge of the Dominican character."

Mr. SMITH thinks it bad for HATCH that Gen. BABCOCK is in close companionship with his enemies, and on the 8th of October, in the last letter submitted, uses the following language:

"On the return of the *Tuscarora* from Tortola, Capt. QUEEN told me that there was no necessity in my taking any steps to assist Mr. HATCH, as Gen. BABCOCK had carried to President GRANT, in black and white, proofs of his guilt. I replied to Capt. QUEEN that I disregarded all *ex parte* statements, and should investigate the affair when the testimony was submitted. I cannot but express my reprobation at the interference of certain Americans in using their influence to place in jeopardy the life of a fellow-countryman. National feelings alone would induce most men to stand by him, and, if they could not assist or extricate him from a grave dilemma, to at least abstain both in word and deed from participating with his enemies or contributing in any way whatever to prejudice his case."

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILLS.

The Tax bill did not come up in the Finance Committee of the Senate, today, because two of its members—Messrs. WILLIAMS and WARNER—were otherwise engaged on the Special San Domingo Committee, from which the earliest possible report is desirable. The tariff sections of the bill have not all been considered, and will not be touched till the tax sections are disposed of. The belief gains ground, and is now almost a certainty, that the Committee will report for the abolition of all license taxes.

THE INCOME TAX.

It is thought at the Internal Revenue Bureau, that under the income section of the Tax law as it passed the House, the receipts from incomes would hereafter not exceed fifteen million dollars. The adoption of the clause by the Senate would also effect a great saving in the expense of collecting this tax. There are now appointed some fifteen hundred Assistant Assessors annually who serve for three or four months each in assessing incomes; and the proposed reduction in rate and increase in exemption would result in doing away with the necessity for the appointment of these persons, as the regular Assessors could, it is thought, hereafter do all the work. Some of the officials of the Bureau favor the entire abolition.

THE ARMY BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Army bill had a meeting today, but did not get beyond general discussion of the points of disagreement. The indications were that there would be little difficulty in agreeing upon a harmonious report. It is pretty certain that the pay-table as fixed by the House will be retained, as that body has since passed a bill regulating the pay of the navy according to the same uniform scale. The Committee meets again to-morrow.

WORK OF THE COMMERCE COMMITTEES.

The Senate Committee on Commerce gave the scheme for a line of subsidized steam-ships to Australia some consideration at their meeting today, but did not make much progress toward a decision. The Joint Sub-Committee of the Commerce Committees of both Houses meets again to-morrow to consider Mr. CHANDLER'S bill and other measures for the revival of shipping, a subject in which they take greater interest since the defeat of Mr. LYNCH'S bill, leaves the field open to them.

THE CENSUS.

The President today signed the bill authorizing increased compensation in certain cases to Assistant Marshals engaged in taking the census, and the necessary orders and instructions thereunder will be at once issued from the Census Office.

THE CURRENCY BILL IN A NEW FORM.

Quite to the surprise of the House, the Currency bill, killed last night, put in a new appearance this morning. It appears that during a recess, taken on account of a severe storm that prevented business in the House, Gen. GARFIELD called together such members of his Committee as were present, and twenty minutes later, at the close of the recess, under the regular call, introduced his modified bill. It consists of the first, second, tenth and eleventh sections of the old bill, and provides for the issue of $95,000,000 additional national bank notes to associations in States not having their proportion; that no new bank shall have more than $500,000 of circulation; that the three per cent. loan certificates shall be taken up and canceled; that twenty-five millions' circulation shall be withdrawn from the East and redistributed to the South and West; and, finally, that banks may move from one State to another. The introduction of this measure created great surprise, half the Democratic side of the House rising in protest, and hinting or charging something like trickery on the part of Mr. GARFIELD, and asserting with great vehemence that they would resist its passage by every parliamentary expedient. They began filibustering at once, and the bill went over to next week (Tuesday) without action.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The debate today in the Senate on the Apportionment bill showed eagerness on the part of Western Senators to come into the power that section must have in the lower branch of Congress after the census now taking. Some of the Eastern Senators, naturally enough, don't like to see the representation from their States reduced, and though the provision fixing the size of the House at 300 members was adopted, the whole question will undoubtedly be reopened when the bill comes up again next week.

OCEAN CABLE.

The subject of ocean cables was before the House Foreign Affairs Committee today, and Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD made an argument in favor of his projected line to China. Mr. BARNEY also addressed the Committee in behalf of the American Belgian cable. The Committee simply listened to what these gentlemen had to say, but, as it may not be called, and there will be small opportunity to report upon the subject at this session, there is little disposition to decide the question unless by chance a bill comes from the Senate.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE.

The item of $500,000 in the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill for continuing the work on the New-York Post-office and Court-house, is made subject to the conditions of the act of last April, to wit: That no part of it shall be spent till contracts have been made for the completion of the building at the figure specified in that act. Mr. DAWES' Committee has fully determined to apply the principle of this condition to all the more important of our public buildings, and it has already been adopted by the Committee with reference to the Boston Post-office, Chicago Marine Hospital, St. Paul Custom-house and San Francisco Branch Mint.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

Secretary BOUTWELL today received a draft of $200 from Boston on a firm in this city, to be credited to the conscience fund.

THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The House Committee on Appropriations will make no formal recommendation as to agreeing with the Senate in giving $500,000 for extension of the Capitol grounds, and some of the members will take a strong position in the debate against concurrence. The Committee, in their final Appropriation bill, give $140,000 for the work on the Capitol and its grounds.

DEATH OF MR. DAVIS' NATURALIZATION BILL.

The House having slaughtered Gen. SCHENCK'S Tariff bill, and Mr. DAWES' contested election expense bill, and Gen. GARFIELD'S currency bill, gave itself a further taste of blood, this afternoon, by killing Mr. DAVIS' Naturalization bill. It was debated all day, the Pacific coast, the German, and the large city members generally, uniting in speaking against it. Judge DAVIS, at the close of the discussion, wanted to adjourn and carry the measure over until to-morrow, in the hope that something in it might be saved. But the House had determined to get it out of the way to-night, and so refused to adjourn; and then, by a vote of 102 yeas to 62 nays, sent it to the table. Judge DAVIS entered a motion to reconsider, but it does not appear likely that he can carry his point or do anything further with the bill on which he has spent so much time.

PERSONAL.

Gov. CAMPBELL, of Wyoming Territory, who reached here yesterday, was called to Washington for consultation on the Indian question. Senator CATTELL was in his seat today considerably improved in health. He remains but a short time, however, and then returns to his home and the Springs. Congressman PORTER, of Richmond, says that the officer of that city who assaulted him some days ago was dismissed, but that a large sum of money was subsequently raised for him among the ex-rebel citizens.

THE ALEXANDER MYSTERY.

Evidence of Mrs. Gardiner and Mrs. Graff—The Mystery Becomes Greater.

Yesterday morning Surrogate HUTCHINGS resumed the investigation in the Alexander-Gardiner bond case. Despite the Surrogate's attachment to compel the attendance of Mrs. GARDINER, it was stated that she would not appear; but all anticipations in that regard were quickly dissipated by the entrance of Mrs. GARDINER, accompanied by Mrs. GRAFF and a host of others interested in the case.

Mrs. ESTHER A. GARDINER, in answer to Ex-Judge FULLERTON, testified: I am the wife of IRA C. GARDINER; I knew Capt. JOHN ALEXANDER very well during his lifetime; he came to reside in my house the last time in September, 1868, and remained until his death.

Q.—What property did Mr. ALEXANDER have at any period during his last stay in your house? A.—I don't think I can answer that question.

Question repeated.—A.—I really don't know how to answer it.

Question again repeated.—A.—Do you mean at the time of his death?

Judge FULLERTON.—No, madam; answer the question if you please. A.—I really don't know.

Q.—What property did Mr. ALEXANDER possess at any time, to your knowledge, during his last stay in your house? A.—I never knew he had any except some money he had on his person, which he at times showed me.

Q.—Do I understand you to say he had no other property at any time during his last stay at your house? A.—I saw other property in his possession.

The Surrogate remarked that there was no necessity for the witness exhibiting so much reluctance in answering these questions.

Q.—What property did you see with him? A.—He had $8,200 in bonds; $1,100 he gave me to purchase a lot in Green-Wood, and $184 he had in his possession when he died; I did not know he had any more property at any time.

Q.—Did you know of any property he had under his control? A.—No, except a present of $4,000 in bonds he gave to my daughter; I was informed of this present after the first examination here, and had known nothing of it previously; it was given to her the Monday before his death.

Q.—Up to that time had he made you any present? A.—He gave some money in trust, but nothing for myself; prior to receiving $1,000 I never saw any bonds in his possession, nor did I ever know he had any; I never saw him counting them, nor did I see him collect any interest on them.

Q.—What is your information concerning the property he owned at the time of his death? A.—I heard from a Mr. LEEDS, at the time, that he had from $30,000 to $40,000; this was on Saturday, 27th March, 1869, after Capt. ALEXANDER'S death; there were no bonds found in my house after Capt. ALEXANDER'S death.

Q.—Do you know where the bonds are deposited which belonged to Capt. ALEXANDER, other than those you have referred to? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Have you any information on that subject. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you any suspicion? A.—I have a suspicion, but no knowledge.

Q.—Who do you think has this property? A.—I think the gentleman who swore to $60,000, and Mrs. BURKE herself.

Mrs. BURKE—That is false.

WITNESS—I think Mr. LEEDS has the money, because he said the old gentleman told him when he died he would do something handsome for him; I think Mrs. BURKE has those bonds because there are other heirs she wants to keep out of it; I can give no further reason for this suspicion; I don't know how long after Capt. ALEXANDER'S death Mrs. BURKE came into this Court; I don't believe he had any other property at the time of his death other than what he gave me and my daughter.

Q.—If you don't believe he had any other property why do you think Mr. LEEDS and Mrs. BURKE have a portion of it? A.—I think he disposed of the money before he came to my house; I have no impression that he gave bonds to any one else; he offered me the $8,200 worth of bonds the Tuesday before his death, but I then refused to take them; he afterward offered them to me on the following Thursday, when I accepted them; I gave the bonds to my son, Mr. GEO. GARDINER, who took them with him, and returned them on the following day; I then took them on the ensuing Monday to Judge BEEBE; I have no bonds now besides those in the Trust Company, nor do I claim to have any; I have no suspicion or impression that any one has a portion of the bonds belonging to Capt. ALEXANDER; I never heard he gave any to my daughter, my son or my husband; he carried those $8,200 in bonds around his neck, and on the Monday before his death he said, "This is for you," (witness,) and on Thursday he placed them in my hands, repeating what he formerly said; on that occasion I observed he mistook a piece of cracker for a chew of tobacco, yet I think he was in full possession of his faculties; I don't remember that my daughter attempted to take those bonds from his neck, and that I prevented her from doing it until after his death; she did not reply, "Oh, it is all right, he is not in his senses;" the $1,100 was given to my lawyers; I did not deny to Mr. LEEDS or any one else that Capt. ALEXANDER left any property after him; at the time of his death I had only $100, and have now only $4 or $5; in June last I purchased a piano for $300, and in the previous Fall I bought some furniture for $120; I am not aware that my husband loaned any money to any person; I understand he loaned a Mr. HICK $400, which has since been paid; my husband was previously employed on the watch and Police Department, and was in the receipt of about $100 per month; the money I found in Capt. ALEXANDER'S pockets after his death was expended for funeral purposes, and amounted to $284.

The examination of the witness here concluded.

Mrs. JAMES W. GRAFF was re-examined briefly, and the Court then adjourned until 1 o'clock on Wednesday next.

JEROME PARK RACES.

Third Day—Rapture Wins the Members Cup—Chillicothe the Three-Year-Old Race—Annette the Ladies' Stakes—Edenton the Selling Race, and Helmbold Walks Over for the Two-Mile Heat Race.

Notwithstanding the threatening appearance of the weather yesterday morning, the dense masses of clouds overhead prognosticating rain, there was a very large and fashionable assemblage of the race-going public at Jerome Park. The grand and members' stands were crowded with elegantly-dressed ladies, and although yesterday was regarded somewhat in the light of an "off day," the Jockey Club executive must have been gratified at the large patronage they received. Only one train was run by the Harlem Railroad Company, instead of the two announced. It was crowded with race-goers. The road was also well patronized, for from the Central Park to the gates of the Jerome Course, it presented an unbroken line of splendid equipages and fast horses. Among the most conspicuous and distinguishing features of the road were the magnificent six-in-hand team of Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD, who handled the ribbons over his admirably-matched horses with the grace and control of an experienced whip; the superb four-in-hand of Mr. A. BELMONT, driven by a coachman in livery, and numerous others. Before the racing commenced the sun broke through his thick canopy of clouds, and a finer day for racing could not have been desired. The elevated heights surrounding the course were covered with spectators, and the charming grounds of the Park View House, which formerly was the family mansion of Mr. LEONARD JEROME, but is now converted into one of the finest hotels in the State, were patronized by a large and fashionable company, who, from their elevated position, could command a splendid view of the racing without money or price, and also combine the most perfect personal enjoyment. Fortunately for the visitors, the weather remained favorable throughout the afternoon during the continuance of the racing.

The Members' Cup was the first race, and owing to the withdrawal of *Climax*, who had injured himself in the Selling race, on the first day, it proved a hollow affair for *Rapture*, ridden by Mr. BERESFORD, although opposed to that fine horseman, Capt. ELWES, on *Morgan*. The former quickly took the lead, and making the pace strong, won from end to end; *Morgan* proving as bad a race-horse as he looked, made every one wonder that he had been brought on purposely to run for this race.

The second race for three-year olds, mile and an eighth, had six runners, and was won by the favorite, *Chillicothe*, a three-year old, full brother to *General Duke*. Mr. MCDONNELL bought this colt of Mr. SANFORD at the Narragansett race-meeting in 1868, when a yearling, and although he never won as a two-year old, he now, in WYNDHAM WALDEN'S capable training hands, bids fair to make a first-class horse. Still, it must be acknowledged that if the rider of *Mozart* had got off on even terms with the favorite, the result might have been altered. PALMER, who rode *Chillicothe*, stated, after the race, that he never had his horse fully extended until half way up the homestretch, but *Mozart* was brought up with such a rush that for a moment the race was in doubt, but *Chillicothe* running gamely under the whip, won cleverly by a length, with *Regardless* third. The time was 2:03¾.

THE FIRST RACE.

For the Member's Cup, value $250, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, and $20 if declared, one mile, had three entries—*Climax*, *Rapture* and *Morgan*. *Climax* was withdrawn, having hurt himself the second day in the race he won by picking up a stone. In his absence *Rapture* was made a strong favorite at $100 to $20, and admirably ridden by Mr. BERESFORD, she won literally on a walk. Time, 1:52¾. Capt. ELWES, who rode the queerly-colored *Morgan*, had not an earthly chance with *Rapture*.

FIRST RACE.—Members' Cup, value $250; a handicap sweepstakes of $50 each, and only $20 if declared; one mile; for all ages; to be ridden by members of the Club:

H. S. Barclay's b. m. Rapture, four years, by Lapidist, dam Parachute, 135 pounds.... 1
Dr. L. L. Staton's ch. h. Morgan, six years, by Morgan Hunter, dam by Boston, 148 pounds.... 2
R. W. Walden's br. h. Climax, aged, by Balrownie, dam Jewel, 155 pounds.... dr.
Time—1:52¾.

THE THREE-YEAR OLD RACE.

Mile and one-eighth, for a purse of $500, had six entries and starters—*Mozart*, *Regards*, *Chillicothe*, *Chilion*, colt by *Censor*, dam *The Gloamin*, and the *Colossus* colt, dam by *Revenue*, owned by Mr. PENNOCK, who persists in running his horses unnamed. In pools *Chillicothe* was the favorite, selling for $600; *Mozart*, $370; *Regards*, $150; and the field, $120. At the start, which was not had until several failures, the favorite got away in front, *Mozart* being almost left at the post. With *Regards* in close attendance, *Chillicothe* made the running throughout, and although *Mozart* came with a rush at the distance through his horses and challenged the favorite, he failed to get fairly up, and *Chillicothe* won by a length in 2:03¾; *Mozart* second, and *Regards* third, two lengths behind.

SECOND RACE—One and one-eighth miles, for three-year-olds; premium $500.

J. McConnell's br. c. Chillicothe, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Lilla, 110 pounds.... 1
Bacon & Holland's ch. c. Mozart, 3 years, by Australian, dam by Lexington, 110 pounds.... 2
D. J. Crouse's b. f. Regards, 3 years, by Australian, dam Ann Hanly, 107 pounds.... 3
Denison & Crawford's b. g., 3 years, by Censor, dam The Gloamin, 107 pounds.... 4
I. W. Pennock's b. c., 3 years, by Colossus, dam by Revenue, 110 pounds.... 0
P. R. Davis' ch. c. Chilion, 3 years, by Planet, dam by Boston, 110 pounds.... 0
Time—2:03¾.

THE LADIES' STAKES.

A sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, for three year-old fillies, with $1,000 added, had thirty-seven entries; seven of which started. These were D. SWIGERT'S ch. f. *Annette*, A. BELMONT'S ch. f. *Nellie*, JAMES W. COTTRELL'S b. f. *Cricket*, L. G. MORRIS' ch. f. *Vinca*, M. H. SANFORD'S b. f. *Grecian Bend*, T. W. DOSWELL'S b. f. *Midday* and ch. f. *Ecliptic*. *Annette* was the favorite against the field. *Ecliptic* cut out the running to assist her stable companion *Midday*, with the favorite in close attendance and *Cricket* third for the first five furlongs. On passing the stand, *Ecliptic* was leading a length before *Annette*, *Midday* laying quietly in in fourth position. At the quarter-pole *Annette* joined issue with *Ecliptic*, and they ran head and head around the base of the hill, where *Midday* closed up nearer the pair. Reappearing in sight, *Annette* was seen half a length in front of *Midday*, who was six lengths before *Ecliptic*; *Nellie James* fourth, and the others in straggling order. Coming up the homestretch, WILSON took a judicious pull at *Annette*, and MILLER on *Midday* got his filly's head in front half way up. Changing his whip hand at the distance when *Annette* came again, MILLER lost the advantage he had possessed, and before he could fairly rouse his filly, the favorite got her head in front, and won a splendid race by a neck, *Ecliptic* a bad third. Time—3:02.

THIRD RACE.—The Ladies' Stakes; a sweepstakes for fillies three years old; one mile and five furlongs; the owner of the second filly to receive $300 out of the stakes:

D. Swigert's b. f. Annette, by Lexington, dam Alice Jones.... 1
T. W. Doswell's b. f. Midday, by imp. Eclipse, dam Ninette.... 2
T. W. Doswell's ch. f. Ecliptic, by imp. Eclipse, dam Nina.... 3
M. H. Sanford's b. f. by Lexington, dam Miriam. 0
L. G. Morris' ch. f. Vinca, by Censor, dam Verbena.... 0
W. Cottrill's b. f. Cricket, by Daniel Boone, dam Lilly Ward.... 0
A. Belmont's ch. f. Nellie James, by Dollar, dam Fleur de Champs.... 0
Time—3:02.

THE TWO-MILE HEAT RACE

for a purse of $1,200, was a walk over for W. R. BABCOCK'S ch. h. *Helmbold*, who had won the Westchester Cup on the second day, nothing daring to oppose him.

THE SELLING RACE,

for a purse of $400, mile and a quarter, had eight runners: *Spray*, *Sally Moore*, *Somerset*, *Edenton*, *Scotia*, *Timon*, *Merry Thought* and *Viola*. *Spray* was the favorite against the field; *Merry Thought* overpowering her jockey before the start, and running three miles before she could be stopped. *Spray* led for a mile, where *Edenton* joined issue, and after a fine struggle won the race by two lengths; *Somerset* arrived third. Time—2:16.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling Race, for all ages; one mile and a quarter; premium, $400; the winner to be sold for $1,000; if entered to be sold for $700 allowed 7 pounds; for $500, 12 pounds; any surplus above the stated selling price to be given to the second horse.

T. W. Doswell's b. h. Edenton, 4 years, by Ulverston, dam Amanda, $500, 96 pounds.... 1
Bacon & Holland's ch. m. Spray, 4 years, by Bulletin, dam Seabreeze, $500, 90 pounds.... 2
R. W. Walden's br. h. Somerset, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Mary Cass, $500, 106 pounds.... 3
P. R. Davis' b. m. Scotia, 6 years, by Tar River, dam by Boston, $500, 103 pounds.... 0
P. R. Davis' ch. c. Timon, 3 years, by Planet, dam by Tar River, $500, 78 pounds.... 0
H. B. Todd's blk. m. Sally Moore, aged, by Knight of St. George, dam Ada Tevis, $500, 103 pounds.... 0
I. J. Walden's b. f. Merry Thought, 3 years, by Warminster, dam Varina, $500, 75 pounds.... 0
L. G. Morris' br. f. Viola, 4 years, by Balrownie, dam Verbena, $500, 93 pounds.... 0
Time—2:16.

COMMISSIONER WELLS' DEFENSE.

The Charges of the Majority of the Committee of Manufacturers—General Statements Answered by Facts and Figures.

Allusion has been made from time to time in our special Washington dispatches to the statements of Commissioner WELLS in the minority report of the Congressional Committee on Manufactures, in reply to the criticisms of the majority of that Committee of his reports and his course in behalf of revenue reform. The following are some of the most essential and interesting features of this document.

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURES.

The Commissioner, in that part of his report which draws a comparison between the various leading industries of the country, stated, on the authority of the Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, the number of workmen employed in the "primary production of iron" to be 115,000, divided as follows: At blast furnaces, 12,500; preparation of fuel and ore, 42,000; at forges and bloomeries, 2,500; in rolling-mills, 58,000. The majority of the Committee, in their report, state that not being satisfied with the Commissioner's estimates of the number of persons employed in manufactures, the Chairman of the Committee addressed a letter of inquiry to the Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, and proposed the following questions, which, with their answers, are given below:

What number and proportion of persons engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel and manufactures thereof, and in mining ore and coal for same? Answer—Number of persons actually employed, 640,000. Number of persons directly supported, 3,200,000.

What amount of capital is at present invested in the manufacture of iron and steel and manufactures thereof? Answer—Estimated at $420,000,000.

How many persons are directly and how many indirectly supported by manufactures, and especially by iron and steel? Answer—The above question is answered pretty nearly in the answers to the first and second interrogatories. Perhaps one-third of the whole population of the country is indirectly supported by the many branches of manufacturing industry. HENRY McALLISTER, Secretary.

In reviewing these statements, which are made the basis of a new charge of inaccuracy, the Commissioner feels that he needs use but few words to expose their disingenuousness and unfairness. The correctness of the statement of the Commissioner as to the number of men employed in the primary production of iron is not denied, or even in any degree directly questioned; and, considering the authority quoted by the Commissioner, they could not well be with propriety. But, at the same time, by restating this question and enumerating in connection with the number engaged in the primary production of iron and steel the much greater number engaged in the manufacture of articles from iron and steel, it is made to appear that the Commissioner was egregiously in error. But there is no such connection between the primary manufacture of iron and steel and the manufactures from iron and steel of implements and structures, as axes, hair-pins, iron vessels, watch-springs, pocket cutlery, iron houses and the like, as warrants their grouping as one class of industry any more than there would be for enumerating under the head of the woolen, cotton and silk industries all those persons who are employed in making clothing, sails for ships, upholstery, millinery work, and the manufacture of umbrellas, cloth caps, or embroideries.

PROGRESS OF HOME MANUFACTURES.

Exception is further taken to the report of the Special Commissioner by a majority of the Committee, on the ground that it neglects to notice the growth of domestic manufactures, which, it is alleged, has taken place under the present tariff and by reason of its influence; which influence the Commissioner here most explicitly denies. A reference to the former reports of the Commissioner will, however, show that he has, for a succession of years, given especial attention to this subject, and that he has annually presented an array of statistics bearing upon domestic industry more complete than anything of a similar nature which has been published since the report of the census of 1860; and it is furthermore reasonable to suppose that the Commissioner, recognizing the extreme depression of business which has prevailed during the last year, did not find for his last report such flattering evidence of progress as the investigations of former years had afforded; but, on the contrary, much that indicated a retrogression rather than progress in the industry of the country. The majority of the Committee present a lengthy statement, showing the enlargement of many old and the establishment of many new branches of industry since the passage of the tariff in 1864, and convey the inference, if they do not openly claim, that these extensions and enlargements are the legitimate fruits of the revenue policy then inaugurated. But it is very doubtful whether the statements presented by the Committee, or the actual facts if they could be gathered, would show any greater growth than was to have been naturally expected from an increase of population averaging at least one million per annum. On the other hand, there is important evidence, not noticed by the majority of the Committee, which tends to show that, from some cause during the period under consideration, growth has been arrested and development retarded, and to this evidence, in part, the Commissioner would ask attention. Thus, the following table exhibits the gold value of our domestic exports and re-exports, and our imports for the three years previous to the war, and for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, subsequent to the war, exclusive of the movement of gold or bullion.

BEFORE THE WAR.

	Exports.	Imports.
1858	$261,000,000	$263,000,000
1859	292,000,000	331,000,000
1860	337,000,000	354,000,000

AFTER THE WAR.

1866	$349,000,000	$434,000,000
1867	288,000,000	395,000,000
1868	291,000,000	357,000,000
1869	304,000,000	418,000,000

It will thus be seen that, notwithstanding the increase in the population of the country, the increased facilities for transportation and movement, and the great increase through improvements in the productive power of machinery which have taken place during the last ten years, the exports have remained nearly stationary or declined, while the imports have steadily increased; or, in other words, while increasing our purchases, we have relatively diminished the sales of the products of our industries. The limitation of our markets, through the inability of the country to increase the export of its surplus products, is also strikingly shown by a comparison in detail of the exports of corresponding periods of four years antecedent and subsequent to the war. Thus, of domestic produce—agricultural staples, &c.—excluding petroleum, which was not exported previous to 1861-62, the comparisons are as follows:

1857	$225,491,000	1866	$281,076,000
1858	208,747,000	1867	216,499,000
1859	231,847,000	1868	210,206,000
1860	265,859,000	1869	212,318,000

During the same series of years the comparative exports of domestic manufactures were also as follows:

1857	$40,527,000	1866	$32,859,000
1858	39,803,000	1867	38,106,000
1859	42,974,000	1868	40,183,000
1860	47,160,000	1869	42,262,000

The very extensive and remarkable falling off within the last ten years in the export of certain specific articles representing great branches of domestic industry, is also most significant and worthy of attention. Thus, in the article of manufactured cotton, the gold value of the exportations has declined from $10,934,000 in 1860 to $4,416,708 in 1869; and if quantities, yards and pounds had been selected, the comparison would be even yet more unfavorable. Of general manufactures of iron and steel, an export of $5,514,238 in 1860 has been reduced down to $1,579,676 in 1869: while of manufactures of copper and brass, the reduction of exports in the same period has been from $1,664,122 to $445,637. The reduction which has taken place during the same period in the exports of various other articles of domestic manufacture or production is also indicated in the following table:

	Exp'ts, 1860.	Exp'ts, 1869.
Boots and shoes	$782,525	$356,290
Woolens	389,512	130,013
Carriages	816,973	298,308
Candles	760,525	324,995
Pot and pearl ashes	882,820	187,004
Books and paper	564,066	290,098
Hats and caps	211,602	72,740
Manufactured tobacco	3,338,083	2,101,335
Soap	494,405	384,950
Trunks and valises	37,748	24,800
Paints and varnishes	223,809	91,452
Gunpowder	467,772	122,562
Manufactures of marble and stone	176,239	65,515
Manufactures of India rubber	240,841	128,216
Beer, ale and porter	53,573	9,755
Garden and other seeds	596,910	44,186
Hides and skins	1,036,000	219,918
Living animals	1,858,091	689,508

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

The Commissioner would next ask attention to the change which has taken place since 1860 in the commercial relations between the United States and various countries, and which, by reason of location, mutual necessities, or political sympathies, the most reciprocal, profitable, and extensive trade and commerce was naturally to have been expected. Thus, in the case of Cuba, Porto Rico, and other Spanish West Indian possessions, our imports for 1860 were $41,450,000, and our exports $13,713,000 gold valuations; but in 1869, while increasing our importation to $69,903,000 gold valuation, we exported, of domestic produce, but $15,479,000 currency; or, in other words, while purchasing $28,000,000 more than in 1860, we were not able to sell in return a larger gold value of the products of our industry than we did nine years previous. The increased adverse balance, therefore, represents substantially an increased purchase upon credit, to be settled for, in the first instance, most probably, by the purchase of exchange on London, through the sale of national securities, and ultimately by the transmission to the Spanish West Indies of British, French and German machinery, furniture, clothing and other merchandise—all of which the United States manufactures and would be glad to sell....From Sweden and the Swedish West Indies our imports in 1860 were $532,981, and our exports of domestic products, $1,513,876 gold. In 1860 our imports from the same countries had increased to $1,108,611 gold, while our exports had dwindled down to $166,974 currency....From Mexico we imported, in 1860, $6,935,872, and exported $3,338,789 gold valuation; in 1869 our imports were $7,232,000 gold, and the exports of domestic products $3,836,000 currency....From the Sandwich Islands the imports for 1860 were $367,859, and the domestic exports $637,489 gold valuations; but in 1869 the imports had increased to $1,298,962 gold, while the exports were only $700,962 currency....In 1860, the trade with Canada was represented by an export of domestic merchandise of the value of $18,883,000, and an import of $23,062,000, gold valuations. In 1869 these relations had so changed that the imports were $32,090,000 gold, and the exports $20,891,000 currency. From 1857 to 1860 the increase in the value of the exports of domestic manufactures was nearly sixteen and two-thirds per cent., but from 1860 to 1869 there has been no increase, but a positive decrease. Had the increase since 1860 kept up at the same ratio as from 1857 to 1860, the exports of manufactures should have been, for the last year, in excess of $60,000,000, while, in fact, they were but about $40,000,000....From 1857 to 1860 our exports of domestic cottons increased by seventy-eight per cent. At a ratio of increase of but fifty per cent., they should have amounted, in 1869, to over $30,000,000, gold value, instead of the comparatively small sum of $4,406,000.

Now, the meaning and expression of these figures and statements is simply this, that the opportunity for the employment of American industry, and the market for the sale of American produce is more restricted than it formerly was; and that this restriction has not been compensated for by an enlargement of the field of domestic industry, beyond what was certain to have occurred, under any circumstances, from the legitimate increase in population, as is shown by the fact that we require comparatively more of the competitive products of foreign industry in 1869 than we did in 1860, and have less of our own products to give in exchange.

SALT.

The report of the majority of the Committee quotes the following extract from the report of the Special Commissioner in reference to salt, and characterize it as an extravagant statement:

On page 49 the Commissioner says:

"The farmer finds he can purchase salt in Liverpool or Cadiz and lay it down in the United States at from fifteen to twenty cents per bushel; but the Government, through its currency and tariff, has imposed such a tax on it as to make it better for him to pay from forty to forty-five cents for American salt."

The majority of the Committee also assert that, "*measured by a gold standard, salt is cheaper to-day than it was in* 1860." Now, as here is a case in which the statements of the Commissioner are unqualifiedly disputed and denied, he desires to submit proof of the accuracy of his statistics, which will not admit of either challenge or qualification. And, first, on the authority of Messrs. WOODRUFF & ROBINSON, well known as among the largest and most respectable of the dealers in salt in the City of New-York, he submits the following table of prices of salt in 1860, and the spring of the present year, 1870:

1860.

Turk's Island, Aug. 4, 20½ cents per measured bushel of 75 pounds.

Turk's Island, Sept. 4, 20 cents per measured bushel of 75 pounds.

Cadiz, Aug. 4, 22 cents per measured bushel of 72 pounds.

Cadiz, Sept. 4, 21¾ cents per measured bushel of 72 pounds.

St. Martin's, Sept. 7, 24 cents per measured bushel of 80 pounds.

1870.

Turk's Island, April, 42 cents per measured bushel of 75 pounds.

Cadiz, April, 40 cents per measured bushel of 72 pounds

St. Martin's, April, 42 cents per measured bushel of 80 pounds.

The following table shows also the average price of Turk's Island salt for the years 1858, 1859 and 1860:

1858	18 to 19	1860	13 to 19
1859	18 to 19		
Average price			18¼

The quotation of the New-York *Journal of Commerce* for May 17, 1870, of Turk's Island salt is from 42 cents to 44 cents. Again, the report of the majority of the Committee states that the

Average prices of Onondaga salt, in bulk, in New-York, in 1866, 1867 and 1868 were 25 cents, gold, or 35 cents, currency, and in 1869 hardly 23 cents in currency, by the reports of commercial agents of the Onondaga Salt Company.

Now what the commercial agents of the Onondaga Salt Company reported the Commissioner does not know, but he does know that no such quotations as given by these agents found their way into any of the standard and recognized price-currents; on the contrary, a transcript of sales from the books of Messrs. WOODRUFF & ROBINSON, for the year 1869, shows the average price of a measured bushel of domestic salt of 68 pounds, as compared with the price of Liverpool ground salt, to have been not less than 37½ cents. The quotations of the *Journal of Commerce* for coarse Syracuse salt were, for March 4, 1870, 45 cents per bushel, and for May 17, same year, 40 to 42 cents for coarse domestic. In Cincinnati, the prices of Ohio salt, an article of the same quality as Onondaga salt, and selling in competition with it, are given as follows by the Cincinnati *Gazette*, for the year 1869:

Jan. 2	40 cents per bushel
March 3	40 cents per bushel
May 18	40 cents per bushel
June 4	40 cents per bushel
Aug. 1	36 cents per bushel
Oct. 18	40 cents per bushel
Nov. 15	40 cents per bushel

As to the further remark of the majority Committee that—

It appears that the tariff, far from enhancing the cost to the consumer, has, by stimulating domestic productions, actually reduced it,

the Commissioner would simply refer to the reports of the Board of Trade of Chicago, which show that for the year 1860, the range of prices for a barrel of coarse domestic salt were from $1 50 to $1 60, and of fine from $1 35 to $1 50; while for the year 1869 the range of prices was from $2 35 to $2 65 for coarse salt, and from $2 35 to $2 60 for fine.

As a further additional evidence that the Commissioner has not, as charged by the majority of the Committee, exaggerated the price of salt in 1869 as compared with 1860, he asks attention to the following extract of a letter addressed to him by one of the best-known and most enterprising of Southern agriculturists:

SPARTA, Ga., March 26, 1869.

SIR: In answer to your inquiry respecting the use and necessity of salt in the cultivation of cotton, I would say I have been engaged for the last twenty-two years in planting. I find salt to be essential to success in the cultivation of cotton. In combination with guano and plaster it is an almost total preventative of rust, which is one of the worst enemies the cotton-planter has to contend with. Salt makes the cotton bear longer in the season, and stand drouth better.

The price of salt varied before the war, in Savannah, from fifty cents to $1, according to supply. In January, 1861, I bought 500 sacks (200 pounds) of salt for fifty cents per sack. In January last I purchased, in Savannah, 200 sacks at $1 90 (which was the lowest point) to $2 25. DAVID DICKSON.

The Commissioner would also state that he has the authority of Hon. JOHN POOL, United States Senator from the State of North Carolina, to say that salt, which before the war could be bought in that State for 18 and 20 cents per bushel, commanded during the last year from 60 to 70 cents per bushel. [Speech of Feb. 12, 1869, Washington, D. C.]

DUTIES ON STEEL.

The Commissioner would next ask attention to the attempt made in the report of the majority and by other persons, to prove a dishonorable alliance between him and foreign industrial interests by citing a schedule of duties on imported steel recommended in the report of the Commissioner. When the charge was first made the language in which it was presented was as follows:

That we should not suffer for want of their experience, (*i. e.*, the Sheffield steel-makers,) the draft of a bill providing a scale of duties on steel was prepared, as I am informed and verily believe, by or in consultation with a member of one of the leading firms of steel-makers of Sheffield, and sent over to a gentleman specially connected with legislation on financial subjects. I have examined the original draft as it came from Sheffield, and have a copy of it before me. It is a proposition by the vulture to protect the dove. It is plausible in its minute classification. It furnished Mr. WELLS his schedule; and that gentleman may see how completely he has adopted it, how entirely his views on this important subject are in accord with the steel monopolists of England, whose interest it is to hold us in commercial and maritime dependence, I will ask the reporters to put the two schedules in parallel columns.

I cannot leave this branch of the subject without saying that I believe gentlemen generally who compare these schedules will agree with me in thinking that Mr. WELLS' Sheffield employers have treated him badly, scurvily. Having induced him to father their project, so prejudicial to his country, and so destructive to the business of many of his countrymen, they violated faith with him when they made their paternity of the scheme known by sending a copy of the bill to official quarters in this country in advance of the publication of his report.—*Speech of Hon. W. D. Kelley, House of Representatives, Jan. 11, 1870.*

The Special Commissioner now proposes to give an exact statement of the facts relative to this charge, as either expressed or implied. The Consul of the United States residing at Sheffield, England, is Mr. GEO. J. ABBOTT, a gentleman of the highest character for intelligence, integrity, and patriotism, and who, for his earnest efforts during the past year to break up an alleged system of foreign steel undervaluation has received the thanks of the American steel manufacturer, and has also incurred, to some extent, the ill-will of the English steel importers. This officer of the Government, at the request of the Special Commissioner, and as the result of much practical investigation, study of invoices, and consultation with experts, prepared and transmitted to the Special Commissioner, in November, 1869, a schedule of the different grades and varieties of steel, with a proportionate scale of duties, arranged mainly for the purpose of preventing any possibility of undervaluing by fixing a specific duty in the case of each article. Each article was there named or defined in connection therewith, with a clearness and scientific accuracy never before equaled; the lowest form of steel, viz., scrap steel, being taken as a unit, and the other kinds of steel being graded with reference to such unit. In the transmission of this schedule there was no secrecy or any attempt at secrecy, inasmuch as in addition to the copy sent to the Special Commissioner, other official copies were sent to the State Department and to the Treasury, and also to at least one member of Congress. The Special Commissioner, after examining the schedule in question and regarding it as by far the best and most scientific classification ever constructed, and the rates of duty alike fair for the interests of the treasury, the American consumer of steel, and the American manufacturer, adopted and recommended the same in his report, subject to a few alterations in the way of an increase of rates. Such, then, is a complete statement of the facts out of which a charge of dishonorable collusion with foreign importers and manufacturers is sought to be fastened upon the Commissioner. By reference to the law creating the office of the Special Commissioner, it will be seen that it is made his duty to collect such data as will "enable Congress to legislate understandingly upon all questions relating to the revenues;" but it would seem that the majority of the Committee interpret this requirement of the law as if it were at the same time further and therein provided that the Commissioner shall neither seek nor receive any information pertaining to duties or revenues from any person not a native born American, or even from any American official, if such official happens at that time to be discharging his duties in a foreign country. And with this explanation of the exaggeration and perversion of a very simple, straightforward, and honest transaction, the Commissioner is content to leave the question to the judgment of the minority of the Committee, to Congress and to the country.

BESSEMER STEEL.

It is claimed by the majority of the Committee that the fall in the price of steel, and especially of Bessemer steel, is the direct result of the recent establishment of Bessemer steel works in this country. They quote in evidence the memorial of ninety officers of principal railroads, asking a specific duty of two cents a pound on steel rails. They do not show, however, that these officers were ever authorized by their companies to ask for any such increase, nor do they specify how many and who of those petitioners are directly interested in the Bessemer steel establishment in this country. The Bessemer process was invented sixteen years ago. Its great merit is that it produces steel cheaply. It is in England and in all Europe, as well as in America, an infant industry. It has been very rapidly successful, and the manufacturers of this country have the advantage of having saved the great expense and loss always incident to an experiment in manufacture. They waited until all that experience had been gained by others. They started their works under what seems to the Commissioner a sufficiently protective duty for anything, viz: forty-five per cent. But the result of the process has rapidly proved to be what its inventor claimed for it. It has become possible to produce steel at a very small advance on the price of iron. Competition, not with American, but with English, French, Belgian, and German manufacturers, has brought the price down. Steel rails are cheap. The Bessemer process is a success, and it is now a subject of complaint that it is so. The whole value of the process is in making rails cheap. The Committee asks Congress to advance a duty of forty-five per cent. to almost double that amount that rails may be dear, and so that we may enjoy the inestimable advantage of using the Bessemer process, without deriving from it its only benefit, cheapness. The whole capacity for the production of Bessemer steel in all Europe is not less than 550,000 tons annually. [See Edinburgh Review, April, 1869, p. 191.] It is this large production, this magnificent success of the Bessemer process, that has brought down the price; and that an American Congress should be seriously asked to reject the advantages to the whole railroad industry that must follow from this fall in price would be incredible to any one not long accustomed to the outcry of those who think it a disadvantage to buy anything cheap. The steady decline in the price of steel rails has been wholly due to the rapid improvements that have been made in England in this new branch of manufacturing industry. The best quality of steel rails have been sold as low as $79 per ton to our railroads, including all charges. This rate would bring their price in England at about $48 50. We may hope to see a large decline from this rate, and probably shall, as the capacity for their manufacture in England far exceeds the demand. Such an indispensable article as good rails cannot be too low. That domestic competition had anything to do with the fall in price is perfectly preposterous. Domestic competition so far has amounted to nothing. The English manufacturers are making a fair profit upon the present price, which is all that they can do under the competition which exists in that country. What if we do get cheap rails? What will be the calamity? Why, cheaper food, cheaper clothes, cheaper houses, cheaper fuel! At the same time that all these things will be cheaper, the farmer, the spinner, the lumber-man and the miner will be the better paid. The saving effected will be divided between consumer and producer. Is it right for Englishmen to be ruining us all the time in this way? Is there no protection from these English vultures that are preying upon us? The Commissioner feels that it is proper to suggest that, as the proceeds of the duty received on the steel rails can well be spared from the Treasury, that it is fair to inquire what results might be expected from its entire abrogation. Steel rails may now be laid down in New-York for $60 to $62 a ton, currency, gold at 112; this would place the price at once below that of iron rails, and nobody would buy iron were steel to be obtained as cheap; and this, perhaps, shows why so great an interest has been manifested in this particular industry, in which so small an amount of capital has as yet been embarked. It is the iron rail makers who want steel rails to be kept dear. If the 1,000,000 tons of rails which are this year to be laid down, either on new roads or in repair of old ones, could all be steel instead of iron, the cost of repairing them would be reduced from ten per cent. to three per cent., and probably less, per annum; a difference which, on the rails of this year alone, would make a difference of $4,200,000, to be saved as a proportional annuity, deducted from the cost of transportation charged upon the wealth of the country. Multiply this by yearly additions until the whole 55,000 miles of railroad in this country is laid with a permanent steel track, as it certainly will be, with its 5,500,000 tons of rails, and the annual economy will be the difference between ten per cent. and three per cent. on that amount, or 550,000 against 165,000 tons at $60 a ton, $23,100,000. The Commissioner states these things broadly, but without any exaggeration, to show the immense magnitude of the question, and how nearly it comes home to the business of every person in the community. If it were necessary, rather than stop the progress of the country toward this great economy, that the few Bessemer steel works in the country should be bought up and destroyed, it undoubtedly would be for the interest of the country to do it, even if it were necessary to pension the proprietors and buy up the Bessemer patent, which the Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures holds in trust for himself and associates. Fortunately it happens, in the case of this manufacture, that up to this time it cannot be claimed that any very large amount of capital, or any very large number of men have engaged in it. If it is true that this industry cannot survive with so small a protection as forty-five per cent., it is well that that fact should be known before any more men are tempted to embark to their ruin in it. But there can be no truth in the idea. The process is valuable, and is a success simply because it saves labor, the very thing that is dearer here than elsewhere. It is in the labor-saving process that American industry has always triumphed; and that it will succeed in this is certain. To stimulate capital to embark in this enterprise too rapidly would only be to repeat the foolish waste of capital which excessive duties, in former years, have so often induced. Let capital and skill feel their way to success, and when obtained it will be seen. As for the foolish pretense that the few Bessemer steel establishments of this country have affected the whole European market, and reduced the price one-half, it can only be paralleled by an incident which is related by the celebrated MARCO POLO, in his account of his travels, to the effect that when the Khan of Tartary has partaken of his noon-day meal of horse-flesh, a herald with a loud voice makes proclamation in front of the tent that, the Khan having dined, permission was graciously accorded to all other inhabitants of the world to eat their dinners.

THE FARMER'S QUESTION ANALYZED.

The Commissioner is charged with unfairness in taking wheat as a standard of value for agricultural products generally for the years 1859 and 1869. In reply, it may be said, that in all such discussions wheat has been generally recognized as coming nearer than any other one article to being a universal standard; and in relation to this country it has always been, next to cotton, the great staple of export; and, therefore, the article which did the most toward paying for our imports, (except cotton, of course,) so that if any one article was to be selected, it was the one that all men would agree was the best. It is said, however, by the majority of the Committee, that had the Commissioner taken pork, beef, lard and butter, and used them together with wheat as a standard, that very different results would have been obtained. Of course, it would not be expected that a comparison of the price of one pound or one barrel of each of those products should be taken, and a mean price per pound or barrel adopted, as it would be an attempt to compare by measure what was incommensurate. It would seem as if the fairest way would be to take the quantities of these articles actually imported, whose purchasing value actually entered into the settlement of the year's business, and aggregating all at the prices of the two periods, so to get at a fair comparative settlement. It appears by the report of the Bureau of Statistics, that for the twelve months ending December 31, 1869, the exports of these articles were as follows:

Wheat—34,345,704 bushels, valuation	$46,375,251
Flour—3,218,341 barrels, valuation	21,459,470
Total	$67,832,721
Beef—29,453,620 pounds=147,268 barrels	$2,435,179
Pork—27,354,849 pounds=136,744 barrels	3,474,594
Lard—35,087,718 pounds	6,440,540
Butter—1,573,444 pounds	543,133
Total	$12,893,446

These are the Custom-house valuations, and they show that the four last-named articles, in the aggregate, amounted in value to less than one-fifth as much as the article of wheat alone; but that the majority may see that if their plan of taking into view all the articles named would not disprove the position of the Commissioner, attention is asked to the following analysis: Taking the wheat as given above at the Commissioner's estimated price of $1 35 currency per bushel, which happens to be almost exactly the valuation put upon it at the Custom-house, the Commissioner's valuation being $46,365,700 40 and that of the Custom-house $46,375,251, and adding the flour at the Custom-house valuation $21,459,470, we have $67,832,721, currency price; and, taking this at the gold value at the rate fixed by the majority of the Committee, to wit: 130 per cent., and we find the value of—

34,845,704 bushels of wheat and 3,218,341 barrels flour, in gold, to be	$52,171,013
Add 147,268 barrels beef at the price fixed by the majority of the Committee, in gold, average $18 20	2,727,548
136,774 barrels pork, $20 37½	2,786,500
35,087,718 pounds lard, 12 cents	4,561,403
1,583,444 pounds butter, 33¾ cents	534,412
Total	$62,780,873

Now, taking the same qualities at the same prices for wheat and flour in 1859, given in the treasury report on finances in 1863, in which the prices of staple articles in New-York for thirty-nine years are carefully tabulated, and for the prices of beef, pork, &c., for the same year, those given by the majority of the Committee, we obtain the following results:

Wheat, 34,345,704, at $1 44	$49,457,813
Wheat Flour, 3,215,341 barrels, at $5 87½	18,907,778
Beef, 147,268 barrels, $9 25	1,362,228
Pork, 136,774 barrels, $15	2,051,610
Lard, 35,087,718 pounds, 11¼ cents	3,945,682
Butter, 1,583,444 pounds, 19 cents	300,854
Total	$76,025,965

So that the purchasing power of the actual exports of the year 1869 of the leading articles, wheat, wheat flour, beef, pork, lard, and butter, at gold prices, was $62,780,873 only; and the same articles, if exported in 1859, would have yielded $76,025,955. It appears then, that the power to pay for imports of the actual articles exported in the year 1869 is $13,245,090 less than that of the same articles would have been ten years before. The majority of the Committee do not attempt to controvert the position taken by the Commissioner that the articles imported in exchange for those exports have been enhanced in price at various rates varying from thirty to sixty-eight per cent. So that under this showing the demonstration seems to be complete, that what we sell brings less, and what we buy costs more, than it did ten years ago; and the inference, that much of this is due to the artificial obstructions to commerce established by law, seems inevitable.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Society of the Alumni of the University of Virginia will reune (there's an excellent new word!) on Thursday, June 30.

A bill is before the Texas Legislature granting annuities to those who participated in the struggle for Texas independence.

A Terre Haute man who was divorced from his wife some years ago now employs her to do house-work for wife No. 2, at $2 per week.

The Piutes are credited with the ability to eat horse and mule with "great sincerity of relish."

With reckless bravado the bachelors of a Missouri town organized a club a few short months ago, and the last survivor has just been led to the altar.

Miss AMY M. BRADLEY has been appointed Examiner of Schools for New-Hanover County, N. C. She is the pioneer female office-holder in North Carolina.

The Unitarian Society in Lynn, Mass., has an ample supply of ice-water in the vestibule of its church every Sunday for the benefit of thirsty worshippers.

The Utica *Herald* seems inclined to dispute that Missouri paper's assertion that no State in the Union contains "as much politics and corruption as Kansas." We do not see why the statement need excite jealousy.

The Atlanta (Ga.,) *Intelligencer*, of the 6th inst., reports that the wheat on many farms is ready for the harvest, that the weather was highly favorable, and that the crop bade fair to be an abundant one.

A New-Hampshire man went to town-meeting, the other day, with enough measles to supply eighty-four men and boys liberally. They were all taken down with the disease within twenty-four hours.

A resident of Otsego County has become the talk of his town by stopping the funeral procession of his daughter that he might send away a colored driver whom he discovered on one of the carriages.

Mrs. GETCHELL, of Philadelphia, who, a few nights ago, fired upon a burglar in her house, is a niece of the naval hero, Commodore STEPHEN DECATUR, and daughter of Major LEVI TWIGGS, of the Marine Corps, who fell at Chepultepec. Blood will tell.

A Louisiana paper says that its parish greatly needs a public gin and mill. New-York might supply it liberally, but we fear they cotton to a kind different from those so plentiful here, where the mills follow the gin, both being natural results of the gin-mills.

The graves of Confederate soldiers in Baltimore were decorated on Wednesday by ladies of that city who hold the lost cause in sorrowful remembrance. The *American* states that the grave of J. WILKES BOOTH appeared to be selected for especial honor, and was profusely decorated.

To remove erroneous impressions, BRIGHAM YOUNG recently publicly stated that he has but sixteen wives and forty-nine living children. He calls his wives the sweet sixteen, and the children, though they have not yet reached the Pacific State, (how could there be peace in so large a family?) forty-niners.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* states that GOV. ALCORN was recently asked if he would accept a nomination for Vice-President from the Labor Party of the North, and that he replied that he could not permit any outside ambition to distract his attention from the performance of his duty to the people of Mississippi, who have the first claim upon his services.

Congressman LAWRENCE, of Ohio, has written to Georgia that he is in favor of admitting that State on the same basis and conditions as were applied to Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, and that he thinks the question about the official term of the State officers and members of the Legislature should be left to the operation of existing laws, and of the act declaring the State entitled to representation in Congress.

It snowed in Virginia City, Nevada, on the 31st ult., and a paper in that city on the following day said: "Terribly sloppy, mushy and slushy are our streets. Slumgullion is trumps. Most of the crossings were taken up some weeks ago, and now 'wade' is the word." There is something delightfully fresh in this, and it brings consolation with it. For nobody ever was moved to say that "slumgullion is trumps" when speaking of the streets of New-York, severe as have been the maledictions showered upon them for their filthy condition from time to time.

The Chicago *Republican* makes the startling statement that "the question of a single capital in New-Hampshire must be settled before many years, and if Hartford keeps open its generous offer of a site and $500,000 for a building, its ambition may yet be gratified." Does the *Republican* intend to move Hartford up into New-Hampshire, or to dump New-Hampshire, White Mountains and all, down around Hartford? Or, is there some mistake about it? Indeed, we did not know that there had been any want of harmony in the Granite State on the capital question; otherwise, its Legislature could not have met for so many years in Concord.

A woman ran through a street in South Troy on Monday afternoon, shrieking at the top of her voice that she was going to drown herself. Her screams attracted a crowd, but before they could overtake her she had plunged into the river. A young man on a boat near by sprang to the rescue and seized the woman as she was sinking for the third time. At that moment he caught a glimpse of her face, and, to his horror, recognized her as his sister. The sight so unnerved him, that, but for the arrival of timely assistance, they would have both drowned. The woman was insensible when taken out, but was restored. A physician gave as his opinion that she had been taken with an hysterical fit, caused by the intense heat.

Police Affairs—More Appointments and Dismissals.

The Board of Police held another important meeting yesterday, and made further progress in the work of reconstructing the department, in accordance with the programme arranged prior to the passage of the new charter. The most singular of all the proceedings was the following resolution:

Resolved, That ALEXANDER B. MOTT be and he is hereby appointed a patrolman of the Police Department of the City of New-York, and detailed from the force for Surgeon's duty at the Central Office.

The mystery of the matter was not solved by the fact that a precisely similar resolution was passed as to FRANCIS A. THOMPSON, thus affording the anomaly of two eminent members of the medical profession, one of whom was dismissed a few days ago from his position as Police Surgeon, called irregularly to subordinate places that would not satisfy the ambition of neophytes in the surgical art. Further and regular action was taken as to the Surgeons in the dismissal of Drs. ALANSON S. JONES, LAFAYETTE RANNEY and JAMES KENNEDY, and the appointment to fill these vacancies of Drs. HENRY O. ELY, F. E. HUTCHINSON and A. E. M. PURDY, the latter, it may be remembered, having been removed from the position to which he is now reappointed on Monday last.

The following promotions were made: EDWARD P. WHITCOMB, Seventh Precinct, and CHAS. U. COMBS, Twenty-eighth Precinct, to be Acting Sergeants, the first being assigned to the Nineteenth Precinct and the latter to the Twenty-sixth Precinct. PATRICK MULDOON having declined the appointment of Acting Sergeant, was remanded to duty as roundsman, and WM. PORCHER was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the declination. The following patrolmen were promoted to be roundsmen, and were transferred to the precincts named: GEORGE LITTLE, Seventeenth, to the Eighteenth; JAMES A. HOUGHTON, Twentieth, to the Twenty-eighth; J. M. DORSEY, Fourth, to the Seventh, and STEPHEN KEATING, Twenty-ninth, to the Twenty-ninth. Sergt. GEORGE W. TOWNES, Twenty-eighth, was transferred to the Third Precinct. Another promotion was that of Roundsman JAS. THATCHER, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and transferred to the Twenty-sixth Precinct. JOHN A. K. DUVAL, one of the telegraph operators, was dismissed.

OFFICER BURKE RELEASED.

Conclusion of the Inquest in the Hernan Homicide Case—Evidence of the Police—The Officer Justified by the Jury.

The inquest in the case of PATRICK HERNAN, who was shot by Officer WM. BURKE, was resumed yesterday by Coroner ROLLINS. The usual crowd of unwashed ruffians was present, and they frequently acted in so disorderly a manner that Mr. HEALY, the Coroner's messenger, was compelled to interfere and enforce decorum. Some of the more disorderly, finding that they could not give utterance to their peculiar sentiments, abandoned the room, and congregated in the Park near the open windows. The testimony of the witnesses was frequently interrupted by threats against the Police by the mob outside. So annoying did this conduct become that word was sent to Capt. THORNE, of the City Hall Police, who sent two or three officers to clear the rowdies away. One or two women in the room, understood to be relatives of the deceased, also acted in an unseemly manner, in groaning at the statements made by the Police witnesses.

Officer WM. BURKE was called, and made a statement similar to the one published in the TIMES yesterday as made before Justice DOWLING when VARLEY and McCARTHY were held for trial for assaulting Officer BURKE. The witness was still quite weak from his wounds.

Officers GEO. IRVING and MARTIN RYAN also testified that they were on post in the neighborhood on the night of the 2d June, when they heard two pistol shots, and one of them heard from a citizen that some men were killing a policeman. They corroborated BURKE's description of the arrest of VARLEY and McCARTHY.

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, who was present at the investigation and during the examination of the Police witnesses, handed the following letter to Coroner ROLLINS:

HON. CORONER ROLLINS: At the request of the relatives and many friends of HERNAN, I have come here today only to ask you to charge the jury that their only duty is to decide the cause of HERNAN's death, and that with the question of the culpability of BURKE in occasioning it they have nothing to do. If they find that HERNAN came to his death by a wound from a bullet discharged from a pistol by BURKE, then it is for the District-Attorney and the Grand Jury to decide as to the prosecution of BURKE, and whether the two shots fired were necessarily discharged.

Respectfully, CHARLES S. SPENCER.

Dr. JOHN BEACH having described the result of his post-mortem examination on the body of deceased, Coroner ROLLINS addressed the jury. He stated that it was simply his duty and that of the jury to determine upon the manner and cause of death; that he was satisfied that the jury would find a verdict according to the evidence. He considered it only proper to inform the jury that it was a disputed point among legal gentlemen whether or not a Coroner's jury had any power to render a verdict of justifiable homicide in a case similar to the one under investigation. The custom had hitherto been to accord the jury on an inquest such power, as the accused could, if the District-Attorney so decided, be rearrested and indicted. He would commit the case to their hands, however, without further comment, and would accept without question any verdict that they might render.

The jury then retired for a few moments and rendered the following as their decision:

That PATRICK HERNAN came to his death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of Officer WILLIAM BURKE, of the Fourth Precinct, in front of premises No. 367 Pearl-street, on the night of the 2d of June, 1870, and we believe from the evidence before us that the shooting was done in self-defense, to resist an attack upon him by PATRICK HERNAN, deceased, MICHAEL VARLEY, and JOHN McCARTHY.

Mr. W. F. HOWE, counsel for BURKE, then addressed the Coroner, and stated that the Board of Police Commissioners had anticipated the verdict of the jury and promoted BURKE to the position of Roundsman. He accordingly moved that Roundsman BURKE be released. The Coroner acquiesced, and BURKE was soon surrounded by his friends. As he passed from the examination-room, a notorious ruffian known as "Bucky" McCABE, now under bail for trial on two charges of shoooting citizens in the street, exclaimed, "Well, you've made him a Roundsman, hadn't yer better make him a Sregeant at onct?" Several other men were heard to mutter indistinct threats against BURKE, though no heed was paid to them.

Mr. MARK LANIGAN also acted in an excited manner, and after saying that he was a staunch Republican who was endeavoring to expose fraud, closed his speech by the remark "that if the gentlemen had been living in the Fourth Ward for twenty years, as he had, and acted as he had in exposing corruption, they would soon find that the bloody Police would swell their heads." He spoke of the deceased as a respectable citizen, when one of the spectators remarked "that it was only six months since HERNAN had been arrested for inciting a riot between two rival political clubs in the Fourth Ward." Mr. LANIGAN desired to know the gentleman's informant, and when the name of Detective FINN was given he replied "that FINN would swear to anything."

The Depuyster Suicide Case.

The inquest papers in the case of GERARD B. DEPUYSTER, who shot himself at No. 112 West Thirty-sixth-street, were yesterday discovered in the possession of Dr. SHINE, though neither he nor Coroner FLYNN vouchsafed any explanation, except that they had no intention to suppress the facts, though they had failed to make any record of the case in the office. An examination of the papers showed that the deceased had been under the care of Dr. SNELLING for nearly a year for aberration of the mind, and that his mother, Mrs. MARY A. DEPUYSTER, had been awakened on the morning of the 3d inst. by the noise of a heavy body falling. Her son was not found in his room, and the front-room door had to be broken open, as it was fastened on the inside. The deceased lay extended on the hearth-rug, bleeding from a wound in the head, inflicted by the pistol lying by his side. Death occurred at midnight. The jury rendered a verdict of suicidal death while the deceased was temporarily deranged.

Commissioners of Emigration—The New Lunatic Asylum—Statistics.

The regular meeting of the Commissioners was held, yesterday, at Ward's Island, previous to which a visit was made to the various institutions.

Upon the organization of the Board, Mr. HUSTED presented a resolution authorizing the Castle Garden Committee to improve the entrance to the depot, after a conference with the Park Commissioners, the intention being to second the efforts of the latter in beautifying the Battery. The resolution was adopted.

A committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Hall, Lynch, Barr, Husted and Schach, was appointed to confer with the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for the exchange of lands on Ward's Island. The Castle Garden Committee was instructed to investigate the offer of the Baltimore and Ohio Road for cheap transportation.

A resolution in relation to the bill before Congress for the incorporation of a company for the protection of emigrants was referred to the President, with power, and he was instructed to communicate with the representatives in Congress, requesting them to approve the bill.

The Mayor presented a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Board to create the office of Resident Physician to the Lunatic Asylum, at a salary of $2,500, and that the candidates be selected by the Ward's Island Committee.

Mr. HUSTED, Chairman of the Subcommittee appointed to select plans for the new Lunatic Asylum, reported that they had agreed upon that of JOHN O'NEILL. The report was accepted and the plan adopted. It was also resolved that a building committee of five be appointed to supervise the construction of the asylum, and that JOHN O'NEILL be appointed supervising architect. Messrs. Husted, Frear, Lynch, Hart and Schach were appointed such Committee.

A report was made of the cash assets of the Commissioners on May 2, and the value of the real estate owned by them on Ward's and Staten Islands, as follows:

Cash assets	$326,444 68
Real estate, Ward's Island	140,353 47
Cemetery, Staten Island	2,000 00
Total	$468,798 15

The number of immigrants at this port this year to June 2 was 90,987, and for the week ending June 8 was 8,684, making 99,671 against 106,748 for the same period last year. The financial report of the Treasurer shows cash on hand, $330,876 50; disbursements to June 2, $231,877 32; balance with the City Chamberlain, $98,999 18.

The arrivals at Castle Garden yesterday were the *England*, 1,211; *Westphalia*, 684; *Anglia*, 508; *Java*, 313; total, 2,716. The entire number of immigrants were landed at the Garden before 2 o'clock in the afternoon, through the exertions of Capt. HALL, and the attachés of the depot were kept very busy all day in receiving and attending to the immigrants.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 11 o'clock.

Nos.	Nos.
212—Silkman vs. Pingree.	272—Godfrey vs. Lowrey.
237—Learned vs. Ryder.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.

Adjourned to Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.

Adjourned to Monday, the 20th inst., at 10½ A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Adjourned to Monday, the 27th inst.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1087—Schweikert vs. McNamara.	1871—Burger vs. Grener.
1509—Harris vs. Gibney.	1879—Mayhew vs. McElvane.
1733—Morgan vs. Gantz.	1893—Pulleston vs. Wallace.
1979—Bunting vs. Neptune Submarine Co.	1899—Heerbrandt vs. Krabe.
1389—Bamberger vs. Woodhull.	1902—Comstock vs. Conover.
813—Lennox vs. Hoppock.	1907—Britten vs. Alwood.
1611—Lobbe vs. Gerding.	1919—Ross vs. Collins.
1837—Marvin vs. More.	

Part II.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1934—Douglass vs. Dyer.	1208—McDaniel vs. O'Brien
1780—Fearing vs. Wardwell.	2198—Henderson vs. Mahony.
1330—Kent vs. Tupper.	2200—Lane vs. Contrell.
1388—Minturn vs. Stewart.	2202—Brenson vs. Dodge.
2096—Western Ins. Co. of Buffalo vs. Gamble.	2204—Davison vs. Parker.
1979—Apfel vs. Apfel.	2206—Kiolen vs. Talmadge.
2204—Priend vs. Walters.	2208—Weller vs. O'Brien.
	2212—Neill vs. Alta Vela Guano Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1414—Elias vs. Buckley.	1387—Hoffmire vs. Leavitt.
1310—Kehoe vs. Hope Mut. Life Ins. Co.	1390—Bishop vs. Wright.
— —Brown vs. Richmond.	1394—Pickert vs. Shanley.
— —Baker vs. Richmond.	1395—Mierson vs. Turk.
1491—Dreyer vs. Kempner.	1396—Valee vs. Wolff.
1245—Allerton vs. Flood.	1397—McGuire vs. Devlin.
1311—Stadler vs. Larkin.	1400—O'Dea vs. Gunnervan.
1367—Mallard vs. Zacharia.	1402—Moloughney vs. Malone.
1384—Seabury vs. Middleton.	1403—Kabish vs. Watts.

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1401—Clark vs. Wykoff.	1288—Levy vs. Hill.
1295—May vs. Wiederson.	1292—Rawitser vs. Lorillard.
1342—Devlin vs. Bogert.	1359—Herts vs. Weiser.
1351—Tappen vs. Murray.	1361—Kyne vs. Reilly.
965—Myer vs. Walbridge.	1373—Buecking vs. Turner.
1062—Miltner vs. Flood.	1276—Trenor vs. Day.
1066—Pelton vs. Coulter.	1474—Snow vs. Blake.
1286—Welsh vs. Bussing.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. James Ashley; robbery.	9—The People vs. John W. Dickel; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. George Palmer and John H. Mason; burglary.	10—The People vs. Edward Miller; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. James Dobbins; burglary.	11—The People vs. Louisa Paine; larceny from the person.
4—The People vs. Charles Robert; burglary.	12—The People vs. Thomas Gordon; larceny from the person.
5—The People vs. John Hogan; burglary.	13—The People vs. Patrick Duffy; felonious assault and battery.
6—The People vs. Bartholomew Upton; felonious assault and battery.	14—The People vs. Ferdinand Esau; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Peter Woods; felonious assault and battery.	
8—The People vs. Isaac Dryfous; grand larceny.	

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

Held by Pratt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
38—Laughlin vs. Johnson.	114—Hurst vs. Tietsen.
44—Mullen et al. vs. O'Brien et al.	115—Hurst vs. Heffeman.
24—Richards vs. Hannan.	122—Dougherty vs. Stafford.
63—Bramard vs. McCormick.	125—Wayland vs. Tallman.
100—Miller et al. vs. Jackens.	128—Talford vs. Peck.
	20—Gregory vs. Drake et al.
	226—Daley vs. Campbell.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Held by Thompson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
44—Dugan vs. Antrim.	63—Hilkmeier vs. Stromburger.
46—Arkell et al. vs. Nelson, Jr.	69—Dennis vs. Well.
49—Kemp vs. Spanton.	70—Recht vs. Middleton.
54—Carroll vs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.	71—Stone vs. Draper.
56—Gross vs. Lens.	72—Everett vs. Murray.
57—Morford vs. Dooley.	73—Cassidy vs. Flanagan et al.
58—Shirley et al. vs. Kirby et al.	74—Flenhold vs. Cummings.
65—White et al. vs. Packer et al.	75—Post et al. vs. Rhinehart.
66—McNab vs. Voorhees.	76—Taylor vs. Campbell, Sheriff, &c.
67—Dooley vs. Fitzsimmons.	77—Cadley vs. Schwarznolladen.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 9.

By Judge Barnard.

MOTIONS DENIED.

Brink vs. The Germania Fire Insurance Co., and three other separate cases; Randolph vs. Peck; Bushnell vs. Sparhawk, and Marsh vs. Tilden.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 9.

By Judge Freedman.

Mendell vs. Miller; motion opening default granted.
Coman vs. Mittnacht; motion granted, and cause restored to the general calendar.
Caswell vs. Schaffer; motion granted and cause referred.
Hand vs. Walker; motion granted.
Stillwell vs. Wolberg; motion granted.
In the matter of the petition of Thomas Dunn for a writ of habeas corpus; writ allowed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 9.

By Judge Loew.

Tracy vs. Wood; motion denied without costs.
Foley vs. Virtue; motion denied.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Robert J. Hubbard and Andrew J. Hennion, as Assignees in Bankruptcy of the New-York Mail Steamship Company, vs. The Allaire Works.—BLATCHFORD, J.—This is a bill in equity praying that a judgment rendered in favor of the defendants against the bankrupts, and all proceedings thereunder, including an execution issued thereon, and a sale of property of the bankrupts on such execution, may be decreed to be null and void, and that the defendants may be required to account for and pay over to the plaintiffs such sums of money as they have received by virtue of the judgment and the proceedings thereunder. The defendants had a claim against the bankrupts amounting to $4,654 44, with interest from Oct. 18, 1867. On the 28th of October, 1867, the defendants commenced an action against the bankrupts in the Superior Court of the City of New-York to recover the said claim. The bankrupts, in pursuance of an agreement to that effect made by them with the defendants, appeared in the suit by attorney, and without availing themselves of the twenty days' delay allowed by law, consented in writing to the entry of a judgment in the suit in favor of the defendants, by serving on the defendants on the 31st of October, 1867, an offer in writing to allow judgment to be taken for said sum. On the 1st of November, 1867, the offer was accepted by the defendants, and on the 2d of November, 1867, a judgment was entered and docketed in said Court in favor of the defendants against the bankrupts of $4,686 60, being the amount of said claim, and interest and costs of suit. On the same day an execution was issued on the judgment to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York. Under that execution and other executions the Sheriff seized certain personal property of the bankrupts, and on the 14th of March, 1868, sold it, and realized for it a sum, out of which the amount of the judgment, with interest from Nov. 2, 1867, namely, $4,806 94, was paid to the defendants. The claim on which the judgment was recovered was one which existed on the 18th of October, 1867. On the allegations in the bill, the bankrupts, at the time of the confession of judgment and of the entry thereof, were insolvent, and the officers of the defendants, they being a corporation, had reasonable cause to believe that the bankrupts were so insolvent, and that the transaction was one in fraud of the provisions of the Bankruptcy act. On the 27th of March, 1868, a petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed in the District Court of the United States for this district, against the bankrupts. On the 17th of April, 1868, they were adjudged bankrupts, and the plaintiffs were afterward duly chosen to be their assignees. The case now comes before the Court on a plea put in by the defendants to the bill. The plea does not aver when the property of the bankrupts was seized on the execution; nor does the bill aver when it was so seized. But the plea avers that the execution was levied on the property more than four months before the filing of the petition in bankruptcy. The plea pleads in bar of the bill the fact that the judgment was entered, and execution thereon was issued, and the levy thereunder complained of in the bill was made more than four months before the filing of said petition, and that no part of the property of the bankrupts mentioned in the bill was attached, sequestered, or seized on execution, under or by virtue of the judgment, within four months before the filing of the said petition. The plaintiffs have not taken issue on the plea, but have demurred to it, and the question whether the plea shall be held good and allowed has been argued. The question involved is, whether the plaintiffs can recover, in view of the fact that the property in question was not seized on execution within four months before the filing of the petition in bankruptcy against the bankrupts, although it was so seized within six months before such filing. My attention has not been called to any adjudication in which the point appears to have challenged attention. The case of Graham vs. Stark (3 Bankrupt Register, 92,) is on its facts an authority in favor of the plaintiffs. The preference to the creditor in that case was given within six months before the filing of the petition in bankruptcy, although not within four months, and the preference was set aside on proceedings taken by the assignee in bankruptcy. But the point as to the four months' limitation is not adverted to by the Court in its decision, nor does it appear that it was taken by counsel. I have always regarded it as clear that sections 35 and 39 of the Bankruptcy act must be construed together and made to harmonize and effect be given to every provision in each of them. In this view, and on a consideration of the entire statute, I do not think that an assignee is entitled to any greater rights in respect to recovering back money or other property under the thirty-ninth section than he is entitled to under the thirty-fifth section. Under the thirty-fifth section some effect must be given to the four months' limitation therein prescribed. The second branch of that section, which concerns the six months' limitation, does, in terms, include the transaction in question in this case; and, if there were no such provision in the statute as that found in the first branch of the thirty-fifth section, the plaintiffs' right to judgment on the plea would be clear. But the two branches of the thirty-fifth section must be construed together, and a scope of operation given to each of them if possible. If the second branch, with its six months' limitation, is to be held to cover every case, as well that of a preference to a creditor, as all other cases, the first branch is useless and might as well have been omitted. But the first branch, which is the partial clause, precedes the second branch, which is the general clause. The first branch provides for the case of a transaction done with a view to give a preference to a creditor or person having a claim against a debtor, or who is under any liability for him. In such case, if the transaction takes place within four months before the filing of the petition in bankruptcy, and the other circumstances specified exist, the transaction is made void. The second branch must be held to be intended to provide for any disposition of property that is not provided for by the first branch, that is, for any disposition that does not give such a preference as the first branch provides for. But wherever a case falls within the first branch it must, although it may also be in terms within the second branch, be tested as to its validity and as to the limitation of time prescribed exclusively by the provisions of the first branch. It results, from these views, that the plea must be allowed and the bill dismissed with costs.

James Eurott and John McDonald for the plaintiffs; Charles A. Rapallo, for the defendants.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 9.

Before Judge Ingraham.

DIVORCE GRANTED.

Jane E. Gray vs. *George A. Gray.*—In this case the report of the referee is confirmed, and a judgment of divorce is granted to the plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

A new calendar will be made up for the Trial Terms of the Superior Court for the October term.

All notes of issue for causes now on the calendar must be filed before the 1st day of August, or the same will not appear on the new calendar.

The jury fee of $6 must be paid upon filing the note of issue. In cases where the stenographer's fee has not been paid, an additional fee of $3 will be required.

For all notes of issue of causes not now on the calendar, the stenographer's and the jury fee must be paid upon filing the same.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 9, 1870.

SECOND BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,500 U.S. 5-20 C., '64	112⅝	1550 N.Y.C.& H. Ctfs.	96
1,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64	111½	60000 do..bet.call s3	95¾
2,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65 n	113⅜	600 Reading R	107
10,000 do	114	400 do	107⅛
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67	114⅜	500 do...bet. call	107⅜
2,000 do	114	600 Lake S.& Mich.S.	98⅝
10,000 do...b3	114⅛	500 do...b3	99
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s.x.c	62½	1500 do...bet. call	98⅞
10,000 do	63	400 do	98¾
12,000 Tenn. St. 6s., n.	59½	70 Panama R	147
10,000 do	59¾	300 Ill. Central R	140¾
20,000 do	59⅞	600 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	110
150,000 do	60	1500 do	110⅛
100,000 do	60⅛	1000 do	110⅛
5,000 S. C. St., n., Jan.		50 Chic. & N. W	84⅞
and July	82⅝	20 do	85
10,000 N. C. St. 6s., n.	25	1000 do	85⅛
1,000 N. Y. St. 6s., '73	108	50 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	91⅝
1,000 Hud.R.2dS.F.b	106	300 do	91¾
20,000 C. Pac. Gold bs.	93	200 Chic. and Rock I.	121⅜
4,000 G. W. 1st m '88.	90	100 do...b3	121½
1,000 G. West. 2d m.	81	200 Mil. & St. Paul	67⅛
2,000 Cle. & P. 4th m	78¾	700 do	67⅜
18,000 Union P. 1st m.	87⅜	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82⅛
5,000 do	87⅛	100 do...s10	82¾
5,000 C.C. & I. C. 1 m	82⅛	100 do	82⅜
1,000 Mor. & Es.C.bs	90	100 Tol., Wab. & W.	61⅜
69 Merch. Ex. Bank	107	10 Pitts., Ft. W. &	
5 Bk. of Commerce	125	Chic. Guar'd	96¾
40 Metropolitan Bk.	142½	100 Chic. & Alton	118
75 Manhattan Bk.	150	25 do	117¾
10 Cen. Nat. Bank	114½	100 Ohio & Miss	41⅛
15 West. Union Tel.	32½	100 Col., C. & Ind. C.	20
400 do	33⅛	100 do	20⅛
300 Atl. Mail S. S. Co.	34⅛	200 do	20⅛
200 do...bet. call	34	100 St. Louis & I. M.	47
1000 Pac. Mail S. S.		100 do	47⅛
Co....bet. call	43⅝	100 do	47⅜
500 do	43½	100 Chic., Bur. & Q.	159
100 Adams Ex. bet. c.	63¾	100 Morris & Essex	94
20 N.Y. Cen.& Hud.	100⅛	100 do	94⅛
100 do	100⅜	33 do	95
400 do...bet. call	100½	100 Ohio & Miss. Pf.	75⅛
100 do	100⅝	100 Dub. & Sioux C.	
10 Mich. Central R.	125⅜	bet. call	106¾

SECOND BOARD—12¼ AND 1 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.	118⅛	100 Atlan. M.S.S.Co.	34⅛
6,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅛	100 do	34⅝
500 do...small	111½	300 do	34¾
11,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	111⅜	200 Pac. M. S.S.Co.b3	44
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	110⅛	100 do...bet. c	43⅝
13,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	111⅝	25 U. S. Exp...bet. c	45¾
20,000 do...b3	111¾	100 Am. M.Union Ex.	
1,000 do	111½	bet'n call	45
220,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67	114⅛	300 Wells-Fargo Ex.	16
15,000 do...b3	114⅛	16 N.Y. Cen. & Hud.	
3,000 do	114	River R	100¾
10,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65 n	113⅝	100 do...b30	101
30,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	108⅛	100 do	101
4,000 do	108⅝	20000 N. Y. Cent. &	
55,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅝	Hud. Certf.	96⅛
13,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	114⅛	100 Erie R...s60	22⅛
275,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	60⅛	100 Harlem R	144½
18,000 do	60⅜	100 Chic. & R. Is. R.	121⅝
32,000 do	60⅝	100 do	121¾
13,000 do	60⅛	400 Reading R...b. c.	107⅛
40,000 do...s60	60½	35 Chic. & N. W. R.	85
20,000 do	60⅞	325 Mil. & St. P. R.	67¾
40,000 do	61	400 do	67⅞
100,000 do	61⅛	1800 do	68
120,000 do...s60	61	200 Mil. & St. P. Prf.	82⅝
500 Virginia St.6s,n.	68	200 do...bet. c	82½
2,000 Missouri St. 6s.	94½	200 Tol., Wab. & W.	61⅛
5,000 La.6s, L.bds...s30	74¾	500 Ohio & Miss. R.	41¾
2,000 Gt. West. 2d m.	81	100 Bost., H. & E. R.	5⅞
10,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st,		100 H. & St. Jo. R.	119
Iowa Div.	90	200 H. & St. Jo. R.Pf.	118
50 American Ex. Bk.	113	30 do	117⅛
500 Western U. Tel.	33⅛	100 Col., C. & I. C. R.	20
400 Mariposa Pf.	15	15 Rome & Wat. R.	120

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

$50,000 Am. Gold	113⅝	400 Reading R. R.	107½
200 W., F. & Co. Ex.	16⅝	300 L. S. & Mich. S.	99⅛
100 Am. Mer. Un.	44½	200...do...b3	99⅛
200 West. U. Tel.	33⅜	100 Ohio & Miss.	41½
200 do...b3	33⅜	200 do...b3	41½
100 Pacific Mail	43¾	300 Mil. & St. Paul	67⅛
200 do...b3	43⅞	100 Tol., W. & West.	61⅛
200 N. Y. C. & H.R.R.	100¾	400 Dale Prop. B. Co.	46⅞

THURSDAY, June 9—P. M.

The defeat of the Currency Bill in the House of Representatives yesterday, though not unexpected, is very acceptable news to the public. The measure was not only crude and impracticable in its details, but contained elements for mischief which would have been severely felt in the Money market for at least six or eight months of every year while the change from $95,000,000 of Greenbacks to a corresponding sum of National Bank Notes would be going on.

Now that the Bill is virtually put to rest for the present session of Congress, we feel at liberty to remark that the original object of legislation on the subject was so utterly perverted, not only in the Senate, which sent the Bill to the House, but by the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, as to insure its ultimate defeat. That object was to do equal justice to the South and West in the matter of National Bank Circulation. Two alternatives were presented for equalizing this circulation. The first was to take from the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New-York, $50,000,000 of their present circulation. The second, which by a very decided vote of the House, the Banking and Currency Committee were instructed to report, was $50,000,000 of new or additional Currency. Both were virtually ignored, and resort had to a contraction of Greenback Notes and Certificates, by way of meeting the demand of the South and West for more circulation. The pyramid of security was to be invited. The Banking Basis of lawful Money was to be weakened, and the Bank Circulation increased.

This most damaging scheme has been defeated, but the original injustice complained of by the South and West remains in all its force, though not without the means of summary removal through the Funding Bill, when that measure comes up in the House next week. If our Public Debt is to be consolidated into a 4 ℘ cent. stock, the first step in this direction seems plain enough. It is to adopt the new Stock as the Banking security of the country, and to make all Circulation based upon this security wholly free of the one ℘ cent. tax imposed on the National Circulation secured by other and higher rate Stocks, such as 5-20s and 10-40s. The restriction upon the present Circulation to $300,000,000 should be removed, either unqualifiedly, so as to make our Currency essentially free and elastic, or to the extent of equalizing the Circulation of the South and West with the Banks of New-England and the Middle States. But the National Banks, both old and new, should be invited and even tempted to substitute the 4 ℘ cent. Consolidated Stock for all other Stocks now employed, or likely hereafter to be employed, by repealing all taxation upon their Circulation.

We have no serious doubt that the time has already arrived when our National Banking system should be thrown open to free competition, and to the same principle of supply of and demand for circulation which formerly, and for thirty years, regulated the free banking system of New-York. But we are aware that in this we differ from other opinions in regard to the danger of undue inflation by thus liberalizing our National Law, and we respect the source of these opinions too much to quarrel with them. But we do insist that the South and West should be accommodated to every reasonable extent, without either contracting the Greenback basis, which would be worse than no relief to these sections at all, or redistributing the circulation taken up under pressure

to serve the Government by the New-England and New-York Banks in 1864-5, and no part of which could now be withdrawn from them without the grossest injustice.

We may further remark, on this and kindred subjects before Congress, that our confidence remains unimpaired that everything will come out right before the adjournment in July. The Republican majority will not throw away their opportunity. The Tax and Tariff bill was put through the House the other day on party lines, thus harmonizing many conflicting views and interests as to the objects of relief from taxation. We predicted, as early as last December, that Sugars, Tea and Coffee, if any change should be made in the Tariff before July, 1871, would be the main, if not the principal, objects of lower duties, and such is likely to be the result, as no change is at all probable in the Senate on either of these great staples of common consumption. The Funding Bill has also taken the best and most economical shape of a uniform 4 ₱ cent. Stock, and now for the Currency the opportunity is afforded by this Bill to adopt a uniform basis of untaxed National Circulation, the aggregate volume of which may be safely enlarged to meet the demand of the Southern and Western States for an equalization of Banking facilities.

The Washington telegrams in the Afternoon announced that Mr. GARFIELD had succeeded in reviving the Currency Bill, by moving it as amendment to the Senate Funding Bill, but it is not believed on the Street that this new movement will amount to anything, unless the bill is reduced to the simple proposition, under the instructions heretofore voted, of $50,000,000 additional Circulation.

The Wall-street markets were generally better this morning on the settlement of the Garfield Currency Bill. The Public funds improved ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., and the Railway Stocks, with few exceptions, were higher than yesterday. Money keeps very easy at 4@5 ₱ cent. The sales of Gold were partially higher than yesterday, 113⅞@⅛@¼@⅛ ₱ cent. The Treasury bought $1,000,000 United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund, out of the following offers amounting to $8,571,250.

OFFERS OF UNITED STATES 5-20S, JUNE 9.

Hatch & Foote.		Vermilye & Co.	
$10,000 '65, c	110.96	$56,800 '62, r	111.13
1,000 '65, r., n	110.96	28,100 '64, r	111.13
5,000 '68, c	110.96	36,250 '65, r	111.13
1,000 '62, c	110.96	50,550 '65, r., n	111.13
2,000 '64, c	110.96	47,350 '67, r	111.13
81,000 '67, c	111.25	8,000 '62, c	111.13
U. Doubleday.		58,000 '64, c	111.13
10,000 '65, n	111.16	54,000 '65, c., o	111.13
J. S. Stanton.		641,000 '65, c., n	111.13
500 '65, n	110.90	24,850 '67, c., n	111.13
1,300 '67, c	111.15	Frank Fannon.	
1,000 '67, r	110.90	100,000 '65, c	110.98⅞
20,000 '65, n	111.00	100,000 '65, c	111.03
20,000 '65, n	111.40	100,000 '65, c	111.07⅛
20,000 '65, n	111.22	100,000 '65, c	111.13
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.		100,000 '65, c	111.17
30,000 '65, c	110.96	Bates & Brown.	
50,000 '64, c	110.88	25,000 '65, r., n	111.27
Marx & Co.		10,000 '65, r., c	111.14
50,000 '64	110.99	10,000 '62, r., c	111.14
50,000 '65, n	111.12	10,000 '65, r., c	111.14
50,000 '65, n	111.24	10,000 '65, r., c	111.14
Lounsbery & Fanshawe.		24,550 '67, r., c	111.14
100,000 '65	110.98⅛	16,000 '65, r., n	111.16
Humbert Brothers.		2,500 '67, r	111.05
20,000 '64, c	111.35	Baker & Kitchen.	
4,550 '64, r	111.33	6,000 '65, r., n	110.94
25,000 '65, n	111.10	6,000 '65, c., n	110.94
50,000 '68, c	111.10	1,000 '67, r., n	110.94
10,000 '64, c	110.99	25,000 '65, c., n	111.37
10,000 '64, c	111.20	50,000 '65, c., n	111.37
E. Sweet & Co.		50,000 '65, c., n	111.37
20,000 '67, c	111	50,000 '65, c., n	111.43
5,000 '67, c	111	50,000 '65, c., n	111.43
10,000 '64, c	111	Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	
25,000 '62, c	111	2,000 '62, r	110.94
10,000 '62, c	111	2,000 '65, c., o	110.94
10,000 '62, c	111.14	2,000 '64, c	110.94
10,000 '65, c., n	111.15	3,000 '65, c., n	110.94
10,000 '65, n	111.17	9,000 '65, r., n	111.09
10,000 '65, n	111.20	20,000 '65, c., n	111.09
10,000 '65, c., n	111.21	3,000 '67, c	111.29
2,500 '65, c., n	110.97	20,000 '75, c., n	111.39
2,500 '65, c., n	110.97	20,000 '65, c., n	111.39
2,000 '67, c	110.97	Jay Cooke & Co.	
1,200 '64, c	110.97	150,000 '67, c	111.38
2,000 '64, r	110.97	50,000 '65, r., n	111.39
1,000 '62, c	110.97	100,000 '67, c	111.39
5,000 '67, r	111.10	100,000 '67, c	111.41
60,000 '64, c	110.85	100,000 '67, c	111.42
3,000 '64, c	110.85	Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.	
7,000 '67, r	110.85	100,000 '65, r., n	111.09
2,500 '67, c	110.85	29,000 '67, r	110.98
11,000 '62, c	110.85	24,000 '65, c., o	110.98
2,000 '65, c., n	110.85	23,000 '64, c	110.97
2,000 '67, r	110.85	2,000 '65, c., n	110.97
1,000 '62, c	110.85	1,500 '64, r	110.97
20,000 '65, c., n	111.19	1,500 '68, r	110.97
10,000 '67, c	111.29	500 '68, c	110.97
10,000 '67, c	111.39	59,500 '65, c., n	111.29
10,000 '67, c	111.49		
Total		$8,571,250	

ACCEPTED OFFERS OF UNITED STATES 5-20S.

E. Sweet & Co.		Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	
$20,000 '67, c	111.	30,000 '65, c	110.96
5,000 '67, c	111.	50,000 '64, c	110.88
10,000 '64, c	111.	Humbert & Bro.	
25,000 '62, c	111.	100,000 '64, c	110.90
10,000 '62, c	111.	Baker & Kitchen.	
2,500 '65, c., n	110.97	6,000 '65, r., n	110.94
2,500 '65, c., n	110.97	6,000 '65, c., n	110.94
2,000 '67, c	110.97	1,000 '67, r., n	110.94
1,200 '67, c	110.97	Frank Fannon.	
2,000 '64, r	110.97	100,000 '65, c	110.98⅞
1,000 '62, c	110.97	100,000 '65, c	111.03
5,000 '62, c	110.85	100,000 '65, c	111.07⅛
60,000 '64, c	110.85	Bates & Brown.	
3,000 '64, c	110.85	2,500 '67, r	111.05
7,000 '67, r	110.85	10,000 '65, r., n	111.09
2,500 '67, c	110.85	10,000 '62, r., c	111.09
11,000 '62, c	110.85	Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	
2,000 '65, c., n	110.85	2,000 '62, r	110.94
2,000 '67, r	110.85	2,000 '65, c., o	110.94
1,000 '62, c	110.85	2,000 '64, c	110.94
Hatch & Foote.		3,000 '65, c., n	110.94
10,000 '65, c	110.96	18,500 '65, r., n	110.94
1,000 '65, r., n	110.96	9,000 '65, r., n	111.09
5,000 '68, c	110.96	Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.	
1,000 '62, c	110.96	100,000 '65, r., n	111.09
2,000 '64, c	110.96	29,000 '67, r	110.98
J. S. Stanton.		24,000 '65, c., o	110.98
500 '65, n	110.90	23,000 '64, c	110.97
1,000 '67, r	110.90	2,000 '65, c., n	110.97
20,000 '65, n	111.	1,500 '64, r	110.97
Lounsbury & Fanshawe.		1,500 '68, r	110.97
100,000 '65	110.98⅛	500 '68, c	110.97
Marx & Co.			
50,000 '64, c	110.99		$1,000,000

In the Foreign Exchanges there is a stiffer feeling today, and the Bankers almost uniformly refuse to draw on London, 60 days, under 109⅞ ₱ cent. The short sight rates are 110⅛@110¼ ₱ cent. The Banks of France and England are adding to their stocks of Gold, and Money rules very cheap and abundant in London and on the Continent. The Bank at Paris now holds the equivalent of $260,000,000 in Gold; the Bank of England $102,000,000 and the United States Treasury, $108,000,000.

On the Stock Exchange today there were several peculiar freaks of speculation. 1. The fancy operation in new Tennessee Bonds was pressed vigorously up to 59⅞@60@61 at the Exchange Board, and after the adjournment in the Afternoon, to 62@63@63½ ₱ cent., and, singular to say, on advices of the most unfavorable movements in legislation on the State Debt at Nashville. The fight in the market here seems to be between certain parties who have been made *Bulls* in the Stock because of their large purchases for account of the Louisville and Nashville Road and its Tennessee connections, and the Western parties supposed to be manipulating the movements in the Legislature to depress the State credit. The absorption of the Bonds to pay off the Railway liens on the one hand, and the *short* sales on the other, have brought about what is technically known as a "corner." 2. The Western Union Telegraph Shares suddenly ran up to 33@33½ ₱ cent. without any known cause, and after a season of prolonged dullness in the stock, and no dividend in July. 3. The North-west Common stock, following quickly on the announcement of no dividend in June, rapidly advanced to 85½@85⅝ ₱ cent., and the Preferred, on the 9 ₱ cent. June dividend, sold up to 92 ₱ cent. 4. The Wabash Stock continued its rapid advance, and both classes of St. Paul were firm. 5. The Vanderbilt Stock and Scrip displayed much firmness on the threats of FISK & GOULD to fight Mr. VANDERBILT with the Erie, which has no Stock "upon which Dividends are to be paid" for ten years or less. 6. And to close the list, Reading fell off to 107@107¼, after selling up to 109½ a few days ago.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. The advance in the Public Funds in the morning was sustained to the close of the day:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JUNE 9.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	108⅛	108⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅛	112⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅞	114
American Gold Coin	113⅞	113⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	59⅞	62
New-York Central and Hudson	100⅞	100⅞
N.Y. Cen. & H. Debt Certificates	96⅛	96
Reading Railroad	108⅛	107
Chicago and Rock Island	120⅞	121⅛
North-western Common	84⅛	85⅛
North-western Preferred	91⅛	91⅞
Pacific Mail Company	43⅛	43⅞
St. Paul Preferred	81⅞	82⅞
St. Paul Common	66⅞	68
Lake Shore	98⅛	99⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	41⅛	41⅛
New-Jersey Central	110⅞	110⅞
Toledo and Wabash	60⅞	61⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 9.

General balance yesterday	$86,750,196 90
Gold receipts	435,000 00
Gold payments	1,067,880 56
Gold balance	75,666,013 67
Currency receipts	1,579,358 85
Currency payments	442,835 33
Currency balance	11,165,507 59
General balance	87,311,181 44
Customs	417,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	114⅛	5-20 coup., 1865	113⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	118⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	113⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	111	5-20 coup., 1867	114
5-20 coup., 1862	112⅞	5-20 coup., 1868	113⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	111	10-40 reg	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	111⅛	10-40 coup	108⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	111⅛	6s Currency	111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	62⅛	Illinois War Loan	101
Tennessee 6s, new bs.	62	Indiana 5 ₱ cent	[illegible]
Virginia 6s, new bds.	[illegible]	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73	97
Georgia 6s	[illegible]	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	97
Georgia 7s, new bonds	[illegible]	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '83	97
North Carolina 6s	[illegible]	Michigan 7 ₱ ct., '78	101
N. Carolina 6s, new b.	[illegible]	Michigan 7 ₱ ct. W. L.	101
S. Carolina 6s, new bs.	[illegible]	N. Y. Reg'd, B'ty L.	111⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss.	[illegible]	N. Y. Coup., B'ty L.	111⅛
Louisiana 6s, Lev. bs.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '70	110⅛
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bs.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	107
California 7s	113⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	107
Connecticut 6s	102	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107
Rhode Island 6s	102	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '75	103	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	103	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	108
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	104⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
Illinois Canal bs., '70	101	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	101
Illinois coupon 6s, '77	101	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	101
Illinois coupon 6s, '79	101		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92⅛	Gt. West. 2d, '93	80⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	89	Gal. & Chic. 2d	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101⅛	Chic. & R. I. 1st	102
Erie 1st Ext.	[illegible]	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	99
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '83	89	Morris & Essex 1st	101
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	88	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	78⅛	N. J. Cen. 1st	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85	105⅛	N. J. Cen. New Bds	101
Harlem 1st	100⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	104⅛
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	120	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	99
M. So. & N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ c.	99⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	95
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	99⅛	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	95
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	87⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	96
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	110	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	96
Alton & T. H. 1st	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	78⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	77⅛	Chic. & Alton Inc.	91
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	97	Ohio & Miss. 1st	100
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	90	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	90
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n Bs.	87	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	90
Chic. & N. W. 1st	88	Penin. R. R. Bonds	90
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.	90	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	90⅛
H. & St. Joe. L. G's	103	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	94
Lack. & West. Bonds	92	Mil. & St. P. 1st	86
Del., L. & West. 1st	95	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	82⅛
Del., L. & West. 2d	97	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	80
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	92	Bos., H. & Erie guar.	34
Tol., W. & W. C.C.S.F.	81⅛	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	80⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	140	Corn Exchange	129
Manhattan	150	St. Nicholas	110
Merchants'	125	Commonwealth	110
Mechanics'	139	Importers' & Traders'	156
America	145	Park	159
Phenix	110⅛	Manuf. & Merch'ts'	103
Tradesmen's	154	First National	200
Mechanics' & Trad's'	125	Fourth National	110
National	117	Tenth National	125
Merch' Exchange	106	Oriental	150
Seventh Ward	106	Bankers' & Brk. Ass.	110
State of New-York	108	Del. & Hud. Canal	125⅛
Commerce	125	Con. Coal of Mary'd	25⅛
Ocean	95	Cum. Coal & Iron	38
Mercantile	125	Canton Co., Baltim'e	67⅛
American Exchange	112	Western Union Tel	33⅛
Chatham	170	Mariposa Mining	6⅛
Bank of the Republic	118	Mariposa Pref	14⅛
Bank of N. America	107	Mar. Trustee Certs	8⅛
Hanover	110	Adams Express	63⅛
Irving	117	Wells-Fargo Express	15⅛
Metropolitan	142⅛	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scp.	5
East River	112⅛	American Express	44⅛
Nassau	105	U. S. Express	45⅛
Shoe & Leather	150	Pacific Mail	43⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JUNE 9.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	98⅛	98⅛
City 6s, new	100⅛	100⅛
Camden and Amboy	119⅛	119⅛
Pennsylvania Central	115⅛	115⅛
Reading	106⅞	107
Lehigh Valley	57⅛	57⅛
Catawissa Preferred	37⅛	38
Philadelphia and Erie	29⅛	30
Northern Central	44⅛	45
Lehigh Navigation	35⅛	35⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	93	93⅛

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 25th of May, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,182,079	Increase	£7,422
Public deposits	9,549,637	Increase	307,257
Other deposits	16,024,315	Increase	117,407
Government securities	12,976,001	Increase	44,306
Other securities	16,059,969	Decrease	304,275
Notes unemployed	11,567,165	Increase	347,250

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,805,105, being a decrease of £423,070; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £20,406,898, showing an increase of £401,691 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£20,406,898	£17,850,251
Reserve	12,601,793	9,324,081
Notes in circulation	22,805,105	23,047,180
Rate of discount	3 ₱ cent.	4½ ₱ cent.
Consols	94⅛	93⅛
French Rentes	74f. 65c.	71f. 8oc.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of May 27 publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	May 19. Francs.	May 26. Francs.
Capital of the Bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits and addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the Bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,421,397,800	1,395,192,150
Bank notes to order	45,683,310	40,174,426
Treasury account	148,085,412	145,340,239
Current accounts	344,075,113	352,064,555
Current branch banks	45,066,228	42,509,233
Dividends payable	1,025,199	964,347
Discounts	7,438,621	7,368,912
Rediscounted	1,206,523	1,205,522
Sundries	9,683,457	9,052,795
Total	2,219,301,130	2,216,843,795
Cash on hand	1,281,180,139	1,297,206,188
Commercial bills overdue	196,621	1,871,650
Commercial bills not yet due	290,197,442	274,789,099
Commercial branch banks	271,342,007	265,734,086
Advance on bullion	4,183,800	3,640,900
Branch banks	7,466,800	7,585,300
French public securities	15,242,100	16,234,800
Branch banks	7,547,440	7,051,340
On railway shares, &c.	29,859,900	29,871,300
By the branch banks	32,995,100	33,380,900
On Credit Foncier	1,162,000	1,202,300
Branches	1,204,460	1,302,960
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,575,187	80,575,187
Rentes and immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	9,117,187	9,124,788
Expenses and management	1,624,544	1,682,318
Sundries	7,795,590	8,140,177
Total	2,219,301,130	2,216,843,795

Messrs. BOWNE & Co., No. 65 Liberty-street, have secured the patent of a safety Bank check, printed in different tints of ink, and which they believe will defy counterfeiting. Bankers, Brokers and Merchants would do well to call and examine this improvement.

We give place to a communication on Banks and Banking from an intelligent correspondent, without indorsing his views, whether deemed practical at the present time or otherwise.

The *Bankers' Magazine* for the current month gives the new laws relating to banks, corporations and bank holidays. In pursuance of the new law all paper due Monday, July 4, may be paid on the Tuesday following. By the old law such paper would be payable on Saturday, the 2d.

The Boston *Traveller* says:

"We understand that the failure of GORHAM GRAY & Co. was caused by a call for margins, in consequence of the decline in cotton for future delivery, in which they were largely interested, as well as in spot cotton. They had already remitted largely, but as further remittances would have been dishonorable, they stopped. The gross liabilities are estimated at $1,400,000, and the net liabilities at $550,000."

Banks and Banking.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Banking is a private commercial matter. Paper money is a public Government matter. In attempting to legislate for both, as Congress has in the National Currency act, Congress has erred. The matters treated in that act should be in two acts—first, an act to provide for the organization and management of banks of discount and deposit, and second, an act to provide and maintain paper money. The first should preserve our present national banks, and permit the organization of as many more as the people please. Each bank should have the right to take from the Government as much paper money as it pleased, (a new issue,) upon the pledge of United States bonds (the new issue provided in the Funding bill) and coin, dollar in such paper-money for dollar in bonds, with sufficient coin to warrant the Government in undertaking redemptions in coin, but only sufficient in order to enable bankers to take the new bonds at par bearing the lowest practicable rate of interest.

Every such bank should have the right to become an agent for the Government for the negotiation of the public debt, and for other purposes, upon depositing bonds, of the new issue, sufficient to secure the Government for all money or securities held by the bank belonging to the Government.

Relieve the banks from redeeming their present issues, from holding any reserve for that purpose, and from all taxes and assessments in relation thereto—the Government assuming the entire issue of $300,000,000, and making it receivable and legal tender the same as greenbacks, thus making theory conform to practice. These bank notes are now receivable the same as greenbacks for all dues to and from the Government; they are secured by United States bonds; they are redeemable in greenbacks. If a bank fails, the Government redeems them. Practically, they are now Government paper. Bank credit in them is of no account; the notes of the poorest bank in the remotest corner of the country are as good as the notes of the richest bank in the Metropolis, and broken bank notes are as good as either.

Require the bank to deposit, in lawful money, in such amounts and when the bank pleased, a sum equal to the sum that the bank is thus relieved from redeeming, the Government to retain an equal amount in United States bonds, giving up the remainder to the bank, and surrendering those retained as deposits are made. Call the interest quits; require no interest from the bank, and pay none on the bonds retained.

Relieve the banks from holding any reserve to meet demand liabilities. That requirement is unnecessary for solvent, well-managed banks, and useless for all others. Require banks to pay their debts when due and demanded, and if they do not do it, give the holder the shortest equitable process to make them, if able, and if not, close them in bankruptcy. Hold managers of banks to a rigid personal accountability. Hold stockholders individually liable as in other business affairs. The nearer banks are managed as a merchant should manage his business, the better for all concerned.

Require banks to stipulate with their dealers to pay in such money as is received. Banks are powder magazines, under commerce, when they take everything as money, and become liable on demand for all in coin. What would be thought of a merchant receiving rye in the bundle, and giving out his receipts on demand payable in bread?

The national banks now have the privilege of doing almost everything done with money. I would not restrict them except when the public good demands, and then the Government should interfere. To provide paper money is a prerogative of the supreme Government, and therefore banks should never be allowed to use their own credit for that purpose, and besides their own credit is powerless for the purpose. Bank credit unsupported by the power and responsibility of the Government, is not, never was, and never can be good money. If we have good paper money at all, we must have it through the power and responsibility of the Government. And so in regard to coin liabilities. Banks are creatures of Government, and they should not be allowed to become liable for coin on demand, when everybody knows they have not the coin on hand and must suspend, if it is demanded, thereby throwing the trade and business of the country into confusion. There is no necessity for it, and they should not be permitted to do it.

Banks are the proper organizations to take paper money and circulate it, and great inducements should be offered them by the Government to take it. And I propose to offer them great inducements, even 15 per cent. per annum for every dollar they thus invest, and if the banks are not content with that, I would extend the privilege to anybody that choose to avail of it.

Mr. JAY COOKE, in his letter to the Sandusky bankers, thus states the account between the Government and national banks in reference to this question of supplying the currency of the country:

The United States to the National Banks. Dr.

1. 6 ₱ cent. on $114,000,000 legal tenders held by the banks as a revenue on deposits	$6,840,000
2. 6 ₱ cent. on $50,000,000 held as a revenue for circulation	3,000,000
3. 1 ₱ cent. per annum tax on $300,000,000 circulation	3,000,000
4. ½ ₱ cent. on $571,000,000 deposits	2,855,000
5. ½ ₱ cent. on capital not invested in Government bonds	400,000
6. ½ ₱ cent. tax on dividends placed to surplus fund of banks during the year	3,300,000
7. Two dollars per $1,000 license on $424,000,000 capital	848,000
8. Annual State tax	8,000,000
Total	$28,243,000
Credit: By 6 ₱ cent. on $300,000,000 of circulation furnished the banks	18,000,000
Balance	$10,843,000

Mr. COOKE says, in reference to this statement, "This balance of $10,843,000 is paid (annually) in cash to the Government by the banks" in addition to the $18,000,000 received by the banks from the Government, that also being thus paid back.

Mr. COOKE's argument is, that if we substitute United States notes for national bank notes, we drive the banks into closing up and lose this large sum of $28,843,000 annually. It is but justice to Mr. COOKE to say that he had in mind an issue of United States notes upon the principle of the present issues of greenbacks and not merely substituting United States notes for National Bank notes indorsed by the Government, and furnished to the banks upon substantialy the same security as they now have to pledge.

I deny that any part of Mr. COOKE's debit items, except the second and third, amounting to $6,000,000 have anything to do with the question of paper money, and I deny that there is any danger that the banks would wind up even if the privilege of taken paper currency was withheld entirely from them as Mr. COOKE had in mind, but I would not take away that privilege. I maintain that to have the right to take United States notes upon the plan proposed is worth more to the banks themselves than the present arrangement, in view, of course, of their being relieved from taxation, in reference to currency, and in view of their being relieved from redemptions.

For illustration: We now have in circulation in national bank notes, legal-tender notes, and fractional currency, in round numbers, $700,000,000. Suppose that $600,000,000 would be the average circulation after the plan proposed is in full operation, and suppose the capital of the new banks that would organize added to the capital of the present banks to amount to $720,000,000. With $600,000,000 of this, suppose the banks to take $600,000,000 in the new issue of United States bonds, putting up the same and their remaining $120,000,000 as a redemption fund, and taking $600,000,000 of the new Government paper money. The banks have parted with $120,000,000 and no more; the $600,000,000 new notes are money to them, and they have the interest upon the $600,000,000 bonds without tax or discount. If their bonds bear five per cent. interest they make $30,000,000, or twenty-five per cent. annually upon their investment; four per cent. bonds gives them $24,000,000 or twenty per cent., and even three per cent. bonds gives them fifteen per cent. per annum on their investment. If banks cannot live on that, they ought to die. It remains to show that the Government can stand this. I maintain it can.

WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870. MERCATOR.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ IN CONNECTION WITH OUR DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, CENTRAL AND WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS, we offer for safe, steady investments the SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, at 90, and accrued interest from May 1. FISK & HATCH, Bankers, &c., No. 5 Nassau-st.

☞ WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF the clothing and merchant tailoring trade to the announcement in another column of the new firm of HARRIS, RICHMOND & SHAFER.

This firm is composed of Mr. JOHN R. HARRIS, Mr. GEORGE RICHMOND and Mr. A. S. SHAFER. The two former were for many years members of the late firm of THOMAS N. DALE & CO. The latter has been with the same firm for several years.

The new firm will continue to import and deal in the same class of goods as the late firm of THOMAS N. DALE & CO. have heretofore done.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 9, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	23	Rosin, bbls	3,187
Bees-wax, pkgs	2	Pork, bbls	155
Cotton, bales	216	Beef, pkgs	50
Eggs, bbls	1,804	Cut-meats, pkgs	44
Flour, bbls	11,582	Stearine, pkgs	100
Corn-meal, bbls	45	Butter, pkgs	1,125
Wheat, bushels	162,954	Cheese, boxes	2,947
Corn, bushels	33,076	Tallow, pkgs	13
Oats, bushels	6,400	Oil-lard, bbls	50
Rye, bushels	16,044	Pea-nuts, bags	349
Beans, bushels	147	Starch, boxes	450
Hemp, bales	6	Tobacco, hhds	580
Hops, bales	21	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	60
Leather, sides	3,364	Whisky, bbls	612
Spirits Turp., bbls	286	Wool, bales	80

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Sirius*, for Cork or Falmouth, for orders—2,539 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Maria Augusta*, for Stettin—4,747 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Eugenio*, for Cork or orders—23,446 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *City of Montreal*, for Havre—36 bbls. Copper, 300 bbls. Flour, 9,600 Staves, 52,760 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Serpentina*, for Palermo and Malta—3,300 cases Refined Petroleum, 6 cases Seed-leaf Tobacco, 40 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark *Frank*, for Rotterdam—3,550 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Iduna*, for Stockholm—1,663 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark *Clydevale*, for Cork—26,156 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Hanover*, for Bremen—7 pkgs. Beeswax, 140 cases Tobacco, 173 hhds. Tobacco, 51 boxes Machinery, 60,490 lbs. Grease, 50 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 135 bbls. Whalebone, 21 cases Sewing-machines, 20 bales Cotton, 3,659 boxes Cheese, 11 bales Furs and Skins, 4,271 bushels Wheat, 10,480 bushels Rye.

ASHES—Have been salable and steady at $6 50@$7 for Pots; $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet at former rates; stock in first hands here today, 26,043 bags, and at other ports, 27,141 bags. The recent movements in other than Rio, Messrs. C. AMAN & Co. sum up thus: 260 bags Maracaibo, 365 bags Laguayra, 651 bags Savanilla, 2,649 bags Ceylon, sold in lots for consumption within our range. The stock of other than Rio in first hands here is 24,870 bags, and 26,461 mats. We quote: Java at [illegible]; Maracaibo at [illegible]; Laguayra, [illegible]; Rio, [illegible], in bond; Native Ceylon, [illegible]; Jamaica, [illegible]; Singapore, [illegible]; Costa Rica, [illegible]; Manila, [illegible]; Mexican, [illegible]; Savanilla, [illegible]; San Domingo, in bond, [illegible], gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Opened with rather more firmness, on a somewhat better inquiry, but closed dull and inclined to heaviness. Sales, 1,387 bales for early delivery, including 1,182 bales to shippers, 685 bales to spinners, and 20 bales to speculators. Also, 2,300 bales for forward delivery, including 700 bales, basis Low Middling, for July, 20⅛c.@20⅞c.; 1,300 bales do., for June, 20⅞c.@21⅛c.; 200 bales do., for October, 19c.; 100 bales do., for October and November, 18⅞c., ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅛	17⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Good Ordinary	19⅛	19⅛	20⅛	20⅛
Low Middling	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Middling	22	22	22⅛	22⅛
Good Middling	23⅛	23⅛	24	24⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

Receipts thus far this week	4,806
Receipts last week	7,728
Receipts the preceding week	26,778
Receipts since Sept. 1	659,493
Receipts year ending Jan 1, 1870	692,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	338,720
Export clearances since our last	40
Exports since Sept. 1	380,633
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	368,587
Exports for the year ending Sept 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	50,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—An active export demand prevailed today for low grades of State and Western Flour, chiefly for Extra State, at from $5 65@$5 75, within which range about 9,500 bbls. were taken, mostly for prompt delivery, showing a further slight improvement; and for Extra Western at $5 [illegible], at which some 3,000 bbls. were purchased. In other descriptions, the dealings were moderate at full rates. The aggregate of the day's business was 17,800 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at [illegible]; inferior to good Extra State at [illegible]; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at [illegible], ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 15@$5 30
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 60@ 6 20
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands	5 60@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 60@ 6 70
Extra City, shipping	5 75@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	6 60@ 6 25
Poor to fancy extra Missouri	5 60@10 00

Southern Flour has been in fair request and rather firmer; sales have been reported since our last of 830 bbls., in lots, at $5 [illegible] for poor to good Ordinary, and $6 95@$10 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye flour has been in more demand at $4 50@$5 75 for Inferior to Choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 310 bbls. Corn-meal has been more sought after at $5 25@$5 75 for Yellow and White Western; $5 20@$5 30 for Jersey; $5 60 for Southern, and $5 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 350 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been offered much more freely and toward the close has been quoted decidedly lower, on a less active business, particularly for export. Most of the dealings have been in No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 22, last evening, and $1 20@$1 20, to-day; and in No. 2 Chicago Spring at from $1 20@$1 20, chiefly at $1 20⅛@$1 27 today, afloat, ₱ bushel. Amber Winter was in quite moderate request, chiefly at $1 40@$1 41 ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 142,400 bushels, including White Western, at $1 75@$1 85; Red and Amber Western at $1 38@$1 42, in store and delivered, chiefly at $1 40@$1 41; No. 1 Spring, small lots, $1 29@$1 27, delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 20@$1 25, chiefly at $1 26⅛@$1 27, (the closing rates,) for Chicago, and $1 20@$1 22 for Milwaukee, closing at about $1 23 for prime, here; No. 3 Spring, $1 15@$1 18; Rejected Spring, part at $1 08; White Genesee at $1 90; Amber State at $1 40@$1 42 in store and delivered, ₱ bushel. There has been an unusually active inquiry for Corn, mainly for New Mixed, and, to a large extent, on speculative account, at a shade firmer prices for desirable parcels. Sales have been reported since our last of 118,500 bushels at $1 07@$1 08 for ordinary old Mixed Western; $1 01@$1 03 for poor to fair choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at $1 05@$1 10@$1 12 for Yellow and White Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern, delivered, and 98c.@$1 for Unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye continues very quiet on the basis of 93c.@95c. for Canada in bond; $1 05@$1 10 for Western, and $1 10@$1 15 for State, as the nominal quotations, ₱ bushel. Barley has been dull and nominal. Barley Malt has been in request, but has been held above the views of buyers at from $1 20@$1 25 for Canada West and $1 05@$1 10 for two-rowed State ₱ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand and firm; sales have been reported since our last of 69,000 bushels at 65c.@66c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 66c.@70c. for White Western, from track and delivered; 70c.@71c. for State; and 65c. for Canada, afloat. The export clearances have been 49,602 bushels Wheat, for Cork and orders; 300 bbls. Flour and 52,760 bushels Wheat, for Havre; 4,271 bushels Wheat and 10,480 bushels Rye, for Bremen.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in moderate request at 75c.@90c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 10 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been quiet at 65c.@$1 05 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been inactive at irregular prices; sales, 2,000 Montevideo at 21⅛c., gold, ₱ lb.

HONEY—Cuba has been inactive at 70c.@75c., gold, in bond, ₱ gallon; stock, 78 tierces and 90 bbls.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand at buoyant rates. We quote within a range of from 13c.@25c. for crop of 1869, ₱ lb. The Cooperstown (N. Y.) *Journal* of June 9 says: "The growing vine looks full as promising as it did a year ago, take the Hop district of this State through, and there are no more complaints now than there were then. The acreage may be one-sixth less; the product may be more or less—it is too early to form an opinion. If we get what is termed "half an average crop" there will be Hops to export, and not a few of them. From Wisconsin the news is unfavorable. An old Otsego grower writes us from Sheboygan County: 'Hops were looking well, but the vines are now being bored and cut badly by striped worms, a new pest here.'"

LEATHER—Sole has been quoted about steady, on a moderate trade. The day's receipts have been 3,364 Sides.

MOLASSES—The market has been inactive since our last, but prices have not varied much. The stock in first hands comprises 15,316 hhds. Cuba, 2,145 hhds. Porto Rico, and 1,064 hhds. English Islands. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@70c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 28c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c., ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	22c.@24c.	28c.@35c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@25c.	27c.@30c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	27c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	40c.@70c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very dull and heavy at about $2@$2 05 for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 3,187 bbls.; exports, 4,747 bbls. Nothing new in Tar and Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in more demand and quoted stronger; sales 325 bbls., in lots, at 38⅛c.@39⅛c. for merchantable to arrive, from yard and from dock, and 39c., in bulk, ₱ gallon. The receipts have been 286 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 38⅛c.@40c., ₱ gallon. Crude nominally at $3 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Resin, $2@$7 75 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for Choice White. Tar, $1 95@$3 15. Pitch, $2@$2 40 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in light demand, on the basis of 14⅛c. bid and 14⅛c. asked, in bulk, and 19c. in shipping order, ₱ gallon. A sale of 1,500 barrels, in shipping order, was reported, but without particulars. At the Creek, sales were reported of about equal to 6,000 bbls., in bulk, for early delivery, on private terms, but supposed to have been on the basis of yesterday's figures. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls.; at Philadelphia, 670 bbls. The export clearances were 1,863 bbls., for Stockholm. Refined Oil has been in more active demand, chiefly for export, at about steady rates. Sales have been reported here, since our last, of 5,000 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, chiefly at 27c.; 2,000 bbls. do., July, at 27c.; and 1,500 bbls. do., July to September, on private terms. Also, at Philadelphia, 5,000 bbls. Standard White, for June delivery, at 26⅛c.@26⅛c.; 3,500 bbls. do., July, at 26⅛c.@27c.; and 4,000 bbls. do., August, at 27c., ₱ gallon. The receipts of refined Oil here have been — bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,680 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 2,532 bbls. for Cork or Falmouth and orders; 3,550 bbls. for Rotterdam; and 3,300 cases for Palermo and Malta. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in more demand at 32⅛c.@33c. ₱ gallon, with sales reported of 12,500 cases, part at 32⅛c.@33⅛c. Naphtha continues in light demand at 8⅛c.@9⅛c., in shipping order, and 4⅛c.@4⅛c., in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand at about former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $30 75@$31 for New Mess, chiefly at $30 75@$30 87 for prompt delivery; $30 25@$30 50 for Thin Mess; $26 50@$27 for Prime Mess; $26@$26 50 for Prime ₱ bbl. Also, 250 bbls. New Mess seller August at $30 75 ₱ bbl. Cut-meats have been in request at full prices. Sales have been reported of 200 pkgs. at 13c.@13⅛c. for Shoulders; 15⅛c.@17⅛c. for Hams, and 21c. for Choice Bagged, do., ₱ lb. Bacon has been inactive at about 14c. for Cumberland. Lard has been quiet and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 350 bbls., in lots, at 14⅛c.@16⅛c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15⅛c.@16⅛c. for City, and 15⅛c.@16⅛c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ₱ lb. Also, 2,500 tcs. prime Western Steam at 16c. for June, 16c. for July and 15⅛c. for July and August, all seller, ₱ lb. Beef continues in demand at steady prices; sales have been reported since our last of 130 bbls., in lots, at $12@$14 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$18 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in fair request at $25@$26 50 for Prime Mess, and $32 50@$33 for Indian Mess, ₱ tierce; sales 250 tcs. Beef Hams have been inactive at from $23@$28 50 for Southern and Western, ₱ bbl. Sales 75 bbls. Butter has been in quite moderate request, including State Inferior to Prime at 20c.@30c., and Western Inferior to Prime at 12c.@26c. ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,125 pkgs. Cheese has been selling slowly at from 5c.@17⅛c. as the extremes for very Common to Fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 2,947 boxes. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES: "The decline in Butter, noted in our late reports, has induced many dairymen throughout this State and the West to withhold stock from market, resulting in diminished supplies, the total receipts for the week being 8,879 packages, which is hardly a supply for local requirements. There being, however, but a trifling demand for shipment to any quarter, there has been no material advance in prices, and in the present quietude, to the market and entire absence of all speculative feeling, it is more than doubtful whether sufficient stock can be withheld to produce even a spasmodic and temporary advance in prices. A fair trade on the present basis of rates might possibly result, provided dairymen would fairly meet the issue, while a forced advance would only terminate in an over-supply, a lower market and a sure loss to the dairy interest and the trade. The market closes quiet, but firm, at the following quotations:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb	28@30
State firkins, light colored, ₱ lb	24@25
State half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ lb	27@30
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ₱ lb	25@26
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ₱ lb	25@26
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb	22@24
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, ₱ lb	27@30
New-York State fresh pails, ₱ lb	27@30
Pennsylvania fresh pails, ₱ lb	27@30
Western Reserve firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb	22@25
Chicago and North-west firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb	20@22
Western tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	18@20
Western tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb	15@18
Western firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	16@20
Common White Western and State, ₱ lb	11@15

The market for Cheese remains in the same dull, heavy and unsatisfactory condition noted in our last reports, with prices in the dairy districts in advance of rates that can be realized fairly in this market. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 16,361 boxes, a large portion of which have been taken for export, at prices within our quotations, the extreme rates being entirely exceptional. The demand for home and coastwise trade is fair, with some sales of small parcels of Extra at 14⅛c. Old Crop Cheese is very scarce, and quotations will soon be discontinued. Western stock is in light supply, there being but little coming forward. The market closes heavily at our quotations, viz.:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb	13⅛@14⅛
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb	12 @13
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb	9 @11
State Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb	5 @10
State Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ lb	12 @13⅛
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb	8 @11

OLD CROP CHEESE.

Extra State Factories, ₱ lb	17@17⅛
Fine State Factories, ₱ lb	16@17
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb	14@15
Good to extra Pine-apple, New-York, ₱ lb	26@27
Good to extra Pine-apple, Connecticut, ₱ lb	26@28
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ₱ lb	18@20
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ₱ lb	16@18

RICE—Has been steady, but inactive; 75 tcs. Carolina were sold at $8 25@$8 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock of Rangoon in first hands, 1,250 bags.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been firm, but quiet; 1,000 bags were sold from store at $2 27⅛, gold, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw have been in good demand, chiefly for refining purposes, on the basis of previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,685 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 9⅛c.@9⅞c.; and 223 boxes Havana at 9⅛c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@9⅞c.; fair to good grocery grades at 9⅞c.@10⅛c.; good to choice grocery grades at 10⅛c.@10⅞c. ₱ lb.; Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9⅞c.@11c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, ranging from 11⅛c.@14⅛c., as extremes, ₱ lb. The movements in raw Sugars, since June 1, Messrs. AMANN & Co. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, June 1, 1870	87,212	99,632	355,305	1,322
Receipts, since the 1st of June	18,925	8,488	33,322	245
Totals	106,137	108,120	388,627	1,567
Sales, since the 1st of June	10,069	6,442	4,040	1,567
Stock, this day, June 9, 1870	96,068	101,678	384,587	
Stock, June 10, 1869	104,329	128,960	119,878	1,159
Stock, June 11, 1868	59,910	47,110	26,410	289
Stock, June 11, 1867	63,362	38,580	45,056	70

WHISKY—Has been very quiet at reduced prices; sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls., in lots at $1 06⅛@$1 08, chiefly at $1 07 for wood and iron-bound Western and State pkgs., ₱ gallon; receipts, 612 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active and rates have shown somewhat less firmness. For Liverpool the engagements included 1,050 bales Cotton, by steam, at ⅛d. ₱ lb., 7,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 5d. ₱ bushel; 1,000 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 25s. ₱ ton; and 50 hhds. Tallow on private terms. For Glasgow, 15,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at about 5d. ₱ bushel. For Bristol Channel, a vessel was reported, with Wheat, on private terms. For a Continental port direct, a bark, with 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms; a British bark, with 3,600 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d.; and a North German bark, with 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, also from Philadelphia, at 4s. 10⅛d. ₱ bbl. For Bremen, a North German bark, with 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Gibraltar and orders, a vessel, with 7,500 cases Petroleum, was reported, on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 9, 1870.

As we reported the Live Stock markets of this City on last Thursday, so are we compelled to quote them this forenoon dull, and the few sales effected at depressed rates. Some of the large dealers overheld their lots, feeling assured of better prices to-morrow. The grades of Cattle on sale at One Hundredth-street Market ran from fair to good. Milch Cows were rather more active, owing to an improvement in the quality; prices ranged from $60@$100 ₱ head; average, $85. Veals of common, poor quality sold from 7c.@8c. ₱ lb.; those of better quality from 10c.@11c. ₱ lb. Sheep light as to number, and dull as to sales.

SALES TODAY.

THOMPSON & SCHUSTER sold for selves 297 Illinois Steers, good cattle, from 16⅛c.@17c. ₱ lb.; weight, 7 cwt. to 9 cwt. G. KEAL sold for self 54 Canada Steers, medium quality, at 15c. ₱ lb.; weight, 6⅛ cwt. ROSENTHAL & EISMAN had on sale 127 Illinois Steers, still-fed and good quality, overheld. Gross animals at One Hundredth-street Market for yesterday and today: 578 head of Horned Cattle, 23 Cows, 456 Veals, 96 Sheep; arrived in 38 cars; also a few animals arrived on foot.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

J. KIRBY sold 78 Lambs, weight 4,510 lbs., at 12c. ₱ lb.; 86 Sheep, weight 8,050 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₱ lb. MCGRAW & REID, sold 123 Sheep, weight 9,911 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₱ lb.; 49 Sheep, weight 3,980 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₱ lb.; 22 Calves, weight 3,865 lbs., at 10⅛c. ₱ lb.; 30 Calves, weight 4,080 lbs., at 10⅛c. ₱ lb. These two lots of Calves were from Dutchess County. Weekly report of Sheep sold by HUME & ELLIOTT at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market for week ending June 8, 1870—3,134 Sheep, price received, $18,052 50; also, 215 Calves; price received, $2,642 25. Sales today by same firm: 9 Sheep, weight 735 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 2 Lambs, weight 120 lbs., at 15c. ₱ lb.; 22 grass Calves weight 2,745 lbs., at $5 62⅛c. ₱ cwt; 30 Lambs, weight 1,500 lbs., at 13c. ₱ lb.; 33 Calves, weight 4,210 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 3 Calves, weight 260 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 64 Sheep, weight 5,180 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₱ lb.; 274 Sheep, weight 21,240 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 41 Lambs, weight 1,905 lbs., at 11c. ₱ lb.; 31 Sheep, weight 2,580 lbs., at 7⅛c. ₱ lb.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

Trade quite small at our last quotations.

OFFICIAL CITY CANVASS.

DECLARATION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN RELATION TO VOTES GIVEN FOR INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several Election Districts of said County, at the general election held on the 17th day of May, 1870, DO HEREBY CERTIFY, DETERMINE AND DECLARE:

TWENTIETH WARD.

That PATRICK CARTY and THOMAS HEARNE, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the First Election District of the Twentieth Ward.

That WILLIAM C. PULLIN and JAMES HUGHES, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Second Election District of the Twentieth Ward.

That GEORGE HEWISON and WILLIAM EARLE, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Third Election District of the Twentieth Ward.

That JAMES BEGLAN and CHARLES BRICE, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward.

That JOHN BRICE and JAMES F. HATCH, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward.

That CHRISTOPHER BATH and JOSEPH BETTS, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Sixth Election District of the Twentieth Ward.

That JAMES McGINNIS and ADAM GRASMUCK, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward.

That EDWARD BUCKS and JOHN MAGRANE, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward.

That HENRY J. BOUCHEN and CHARLES A. DOW, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward.

That ALEXANDER FREAR and NOAH A. CHILDS, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Tenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward.

That JOHN DEERING and THOMAS DUNLAP, JR., by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Eleventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward.

That GEORGE BROWN and RANDOLPH MARTINE, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Twelfth Election District of the Twentieth Ward.

That JOHN GRUDY and THOMAS O. GARRA, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Thirteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward.

That JOSEPH HORAN and HUGH MURRAY, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fourteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward.

That PETER TRAINER and PETER REED, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fifteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward.

That JOHN BIEREN and JAMES DENNY, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Sixteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward.

That MICHAEL SHANNESSY and VALENTINE MANCK, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Seventeenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward.

That PATRICK LARAGY and LUKE CURNEN, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Eighteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward.

That FRANCIS F. REYNOLDS and JAMES M. SWEENY, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Nineteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward.

That WILLIAM SEYRING and EDWARD SHIELDS, by the greatest number of votes were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Twentieth Election District of the Twentieth Ward.

That EDWARD BUCHANAN and ROGER MAGUIRE, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Twenty-first Election District of the Twentieth Ward.

That DANIEL BLAUVELT and LAMBERT HUBBELL, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Twenty-second Election District of the Twentieth Ward.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

That WILLIAM COSTELLO and MATTHEW S. FARRILL, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the First Election District of the Twenty-first Ward.

That GEORGE L. GIFFORD and JEREMIAH MURPHY, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Second Election District of the Twenty-first Ward.

That MICHAEL MURRAY and JOHN MURPHY, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Third Election District of the Twenty-first Ward.

That THOMAS C. BANCKER and MICHAEL GAVIN, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fourth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward.

That ORLANDO H. MOORE and THOMAS QUINN, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fifth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward.

That JOHN MAXWELL and NICHOLAS FISHER, Jr., by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Sixth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward.

That W. R. W. CHAMBERS and MICHAEL GOOD, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward.

That JEREMIAH CROWLEY and BERNARD COYLE, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward.

That JOHN D. KELLOGG and JOHN JONES, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward.

That WILLIAM MINICK and MICHAEL GEHEGHAN, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Tenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward.

That JOHN MULLALY and EDWARD KELLY, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward.

That JOHN D. NEWMAN and HUGH F. FARRELL, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward.

That JAMES FARREL and F. M. HARRIS, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward.

That ROBERT HALL and PHILIP FISHER, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward.

That H. S. HARRIS and THOMAS J. McEVILY, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward.

That JAMES GORREY and WILLIAM S. COPELAND, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward.

That RUFUS L. DODGE and JOSEPH DEMPSEY, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward.

That GEORGE HICKEY and AUGUSTUS T. DOCHARTY, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Eighteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward.

That DANIEL A. BOSTWICK and STEPHEN CORNELL, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Nineteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward.

That CHARLES W. BAKER and THOMAS BOOTH, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Twentieth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward.

That WILLIAM H. McINTIRE and THOMAS A. RUSHTON, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Twenty-first Election District of the Twenty-first Ward.

To be continued.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, June 6, 1870.

I, A. OAKEY HALL, MAYOR OF THE City of New-York, in pursuance of the requirements of section seven of the act entitled "An act in relation to elections in the City and County of New-York," passed April 5, 1870, have appointed as Inspector of Election in each Election District of said City the following persons—they appearing by the statement of the Board of County Canvassers to be the persons who received the next highest number of votes next to the votes received by the two Inspectors of Election declared by the said Board of County Canvassers to have been elected; the persons thus appointed being from the party in general political opposition on State issues to the party electing the two successful candidates for Inspectors of Election.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor of the City of New-York.

Wards.	Elect. Dists.	
FIRST	1.	Patrick Hennessey.
	2.	Thomas McCabe.
	3.	Christopher Riley.
	4.	Edward Scully.
	5.	William Cotter.
	6.	Michael Cullen.
SECOND	1.	Dennis Coleman.
	2.	John Robinson.
THIRD	1.	George Dunstrip.
	2.	David L. Robbins.
	3.	Leopold Miller.
	4.	Jeremiah Kelly.
FOURTH	1.	Gustave Byerly.
	2.	Joseph Flood.
	3.	Joseph Dumble.
	4.	Michael Foley.
	5.	Patrick Mack.
	6.	Thomas Coulston.
	7.	Mathew Stewart.
FIFTH	1.	Louis Fortner.
	2.	Joseph W. Howe.
	3.	John W. Heape.
	4.	William H. Baker.
	5.	Nathaniel H. Potter.
	6.	De Witt Beardsley.
	7.	Henry V. Crawford.
	8.	William H. Baily.
SIXTH	1.	James Oates.
	2.	Vincent Le Comte.
	3.	Joseph Breck.
	4.	Edward A. Nichols.
	5.	James Quinlin.
	6.	Michael J. Ryan.
	7.	Owen O'Connell.
	8.	John Sheals.
	9.	Charles Smith.
	10.	Henry Otten.
	11.	David Lynch.
SEVENTH	1.	George Young.
	2.	James H. Boyle.
	3.	Edward Carroll.
	4.	Archibald Bennett.
	5.	George Kimmens.
	6.	George McGrann.
	7.	E. S. Nevins.
	8.	Henry Bausher.
	9.	Michael F. Quinn.
	10.	Dillon Dunbar.
	11.	Thomas Donalds.
EIGHTH	1.	James Thompson.
	2.	William E. Johnson.
	3.	Joseph W. Dewire.
	4.	Joseph K. Defrates.
	5.	William Butler.
	6.	James Canary.
	7.	Amasa J. Coy.
	8.	Henry Chambers.
	9.	Mathew Caffrey.
	10.	James Roach.
	11.	Robert S. Dunn.
	12.	Frank Mead.
	13.	John Daley.
	14.	Charles Lynch.
	15.	Thomas Eggleston.
	16.	Joseph Bell.
	17.	George H. Farley.
NINTH	1.	Robert Paton.
	2.	Jacob L. Dodge.
	3.	John Mason.
	4.	George B. Dean.
	5.	Oscar Requa.
	6.	William H. Christie.
	7.	Mathew Kane.
	8.	Lewis Hopps.
	9.	James N. Leeds.
	10.	David Huyler.
	11.	Bush Sherrill.
	12.	Vanderbilt L. Buxton.
	13.	Franklin B. Miller.
	14.	James H. Townsend, Jr.
	15.	Thomas H. Coppins.
	16.	Jacob D. Ackerman.
	17.	Clarence A. Burtiss.
TENTH	1.	Frederick Cappella.
	2.	William Umvesagt.
	3.	Henry Waring.
	4.	George W. Stevens.
	5.	Samuel Cool.
	6.	John Stinson.
	7.	Joseph McCabe.
	8.	William F. Allen.
	9.	Matthew Davis.
	10.	Charles W. Verry.
	11.	Michael Nevill.
	12.	Henry C. Atwood.
ELEVENTH	1.	John Meier.
	2.	John M. Jackson.
	3.	August Berbert.
	4.	Theodore A. Burr.
	5.	William L. Wemmell.
	6.	Dey Fanike.
	7.	Adam Glady.
	8.	John G. Beck.
	9.	James Patterson, Jr.
	10.	Joseph Archbold.
	11.	John Guy.
	12.	Thomas L. Lemmy.
	13.	Henry Cargill.
	14.	David J. Jennings.
	15.	Thomas T. Sutliff.
	16.	William J. Barrett.
	17.	William Ullman.
	18.	Joseph Hazel.
	19.	Clement Watts.
	20.	John Mack.
	21.	Samuel Rice.
	22.	Robert Smith.
	23.	Hamilton Wade.
	24.	John Watts.
	25.	William Kay.
TWELFTH	1.	Thomas Hagan.
	2.	Charles W. Mehrer.
	3.	Thomas W. Johnson.
	4.	James L. Roberts.
	5.	Edward C. Coggeshall.
	6.	E. D. Requa.
	7.	Henry S. Smith.
	8.	George P. Barrett.
	9.	John Norton.
	10.	Abram Brown, Jr.
	11.	Stephen H. Knapp.
	12.	James R. Holby.
	13.	Mortimer W. Wells.
	14.	Albert L. Blowers.
	15.	John R. Farrington.
	16.	Stephen Roberts.
	17.	Molyneaux Bell.
	18.	John H. Flitner.
THIRTEENTH	1.	Thomas H. Kipp.
	2.	Frank Freeland.
	3.	Robert Carson.
	4.	Francis Snyder.
	5.	Charles H. Spencer.
	6.	William Graham.
	7.	Lewis Heilig.
	8.	John R. Garagan.
	9.	John H. Dusenberry.
FOURTEENTH	1.	Henry Hashagen.
	2.	James Denin.
	3.	James Fleming.
	4.	Edward Fitzsimmons.
	5.	Charles Bathman.
	6.	Abram De Vourseney.
	7.	John McManus.
	8.	James Plunkett.
	9.	Richard Clarson.
	10.	James McGarrick.
	11.	George Heil.
FIFTEENTH	1.	Edward L. Greene.
	2.	Dorsey Jewell.
	3.	Holdredge Dewey.
	4.	George W. De Costa.
	5.	Charles J. Livingston.
	6.	Thomas W. Mather.
	7.	Edwin J. Dunning, Jr.
	8.	Thomas H. Fisher.
	9.	George Timpson.
	10.	Hiram Y. Lascar.
	11.	Edward S. Vanderpool.
SIXTEENTH	1.	John Walker.
	2.	George Johnson.
	3.	Samuel Barclay.
	4.	James G. Armstrong.
	5.	Fred. W. Richard.
	6.	John D. McLean.
	7.	James Moore, Jr.
	8.	John Miller.
	9.	John D. Arthur.
	10.	Frank B. Lawrence.
	11.	John W. Howe, Jr.
	12.	Charles Mitchell.
	13.	Augustus N. Denman.
	14.	Philip Jordan.
	15.	John A. Williams.
	16.	John F. Wright.
	17.	William Felt.
	18.	Abram McBride, Jr.
SEVENTEENTH	1.	William Walters.
	2.	Wm. E. McDonough.
	3.	Samuel A. Roberts.
	4.	Thomas Oakley.
	5.	John V. Mayer.
	6.	George C. Hessel.
	7.	William Fisher.
	8.	Martin B. Brown.
	9.	Charles S. Jewell.
	10.	John H. Brady.
	11.	Benjamin Merritt.
	12.	Matthew Hicks.
	13.	John Nugent.
	14.	John Bayer.
	15.	Edgar Underhill.
	16.	James Brown.
	17.	John J. Corley.
	18.	Thos. W. Robertson.
	19.	Francis Page.
	20.	A. Steinmuller.
	21.	John German.
	22.	Henry Hauser.
	23.	Simon A. Adler.
	24.	Peter Albert.
	25.	Henry H. Haight.
	26.	John Roscoe.
	27.	Gustav Holbein.
	28.	Jacob Deubert.
EIGHTEENTH	1.	Samuel G. Acton.
	2.	Charles Crawford.
	3.	John Crawford.
	4.	James Douglass.
	5.	William Taylor.
	6.	Samuel Taylor.
	7.	Henry Beeney.
	8.	Isaac V. Truax.
	9.	Michael Cregan.
	10.	Alexander Church.
	11.	Robert Kennedy.
	12.	G. Joseph Larned.
	13.	William Wheeler.
	14.	John Harris.
	15.	John O. Johnson.
	16.	William McKinley.
	17.	Ralph Archibald.
	18.	John Adams.
	19.	Henry Wilson.
	20.	David Kilmer.
	21.	George B. Nicholson.
	22.	William Benson.
	23.	John Baxter.
	24.	Hugh McCullough.
NINETEENTH	1.	Daniel W. Lee.
	2.	J. Alfred Lucky.
	3.	Moses J. Decker.
	4.	Thomas Robbins.
	5.	Laurence Harney.
	6.	Albert Bogart.
	7.	Frederick E. Loew.
	8.	Joseph Murray.
	9.	William L. Schmidt.
	10.	Mark Stevens.
	11.	Benjamin Gillespie.
	12.	William H. Benjamin.
	13.	Emanuel Popper.
	14.	Alfred Douglass.
	15.	Reuben Parkhurst.
	16.	Mortimer C. Lee.
	17.	John B. Dingledein.
	18.	Louis McCord.
	19.	William Jackson.
	20.	Martin Schneider.
	21.	Asher Barnett.
	22.	Thomas Scanlon.
	23.	Samuel Wallace.
	24.	John Monarque.
	25.	Samuel A. Van Brunt.
	26.	John Cooper, Sr.
	27.	Charles C. Reed.
	28.	Nelson Mott.
	29.	John W. Doty.
	30.	Frank Raymond.
	31.	Alexander Hill.
TWENTIETH	1.	John Barrie.
	2.	John Goller.
	3.	Angus McDonald.
	4.	John Dusenberry.
	5.	James H. Anderson.
	6.	Alonzo S. Evans.
	7.	Alonzo Wyman.
	8.	James H. Porter.
	9.	Dugald Stewart.
	10.	Benjamin Anderson.
	11.	John McKechnie.
	12.	Jas. T. Conenhoven.
	13.	Eugene Sollevet.
	14.	Wm. H. Mountfort.
	15.	John S. Gilmore.
	16.	Thomas G. Seely.
	17.	John Bennett.
	18.	John McCreadie.
	19.	Joseph B. Pollock.
	20.	William S. Murray.
	21.	Charles W. Cowton.
	22.	Andrew Ferguson.
TWENTY-FIRST	1.	Anderson Bogart.
	2.	Joseph Nordenschild.
	3.	Eli S. Bates.
	4.	John W. Brady.
	5.	Thomas J. Kelly.
	6.	David W. Thompson.
	7.	William H. Bogart.
	8.	John F. Smith.
	9.	James B. Hunt.
	10.	George W. Lyon.
	11.	Joshua W. Thompson.
	12.	Allan J. Dennis.
	13.	James M. Hallenbeck.
	14.	Eli B. Knox.
	15.	David W. Allen.
	16.	John A. Stanberry.
	17.	William C. Cooper.
	18.	Archibald Johnston.
	19.	Charles C. Pinckney.
	20.	William F. Farnham.
	21.	Benjamin G. Levy.
TWENTY-SECOND	1.	Samuel Scott.
	2.	Benjamin F. Finley.
	3.	Henry Donovan.
	4.	Robert S. Dobbie.
	5.	William H. Ross.
	6.	Thomas N. Marchant.
	7.	E. F. Emory.
	8.	John W. Rockhorn.
	9.	William C. Morgan.
	10.	William Jewett.
	11.	Benjamin B. Levy.
	12.	Jacob Steinert.
	13.	John Bradford.
	14.	Charles W. Mack.
	15.	James Linden.
	16.	Charles Geier.
	17.	Wm. C. Wunnenberg.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
RED LIGHT. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Fisher, Stoddart, and Miss Lizzie Price and Miss Deland.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FERNANDE. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Harkins, Lewis, Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Morant and Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
TAKING THE CHANCES. Characters by Mr. H. McVicker and company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
NOT GUILTY. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Walcot, Fawcett, Bradshaw, and Miss Virginia Buchanan and Mrs. Walcot.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
THE FAIR ONE WITH THE BLONDE WIG. Characters by Mrs. J. A. Oates and company.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
BAD DICKEY, THREE JACK SHEPPARDS, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....
Two copies, one year.....
Ten copies, one year.....25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....
Ten copies, one year.....15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Twenty copies, one year.....25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra 3
Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

☞ The TIMES of Sunday next will contain several articles of special interest to Freemasons, including a description of the progress made by the Order and some curious information concerning its ramifications in all parts of the world. Copies of the paper may be mailed to any address or supplied in town.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The fire in Constantinople consumed over 7,000 buildings of all kinds. The loss of the is represented to be frightful. Whole families were hemmed in by the flames at some points and perished in view of the spectators, who were unable to afford the slightest aid. The people in other localities were seized with a panic and lost all capacity to save themselves, and others in dispair made no effort. Some of the Turks under the influence of fatalism shut themselves in their burning houses, and refused to be rescued. The dead are ascertained to be 250. The French Empress has sent 10,000 francs to Constantinople for the relief of the suffering....The Irish telegraph lines are still interrupted, and news is transmitted by way of France.....The report of the loss of the *Dacca* is said to have been concocted on this side of the Atlantic, with the object of influencing West India cable shares....Communication between Bombay and London by telegraph is now complete. A dispatch dated yesterday reports the cholera as raging in different parts of India.....A London dispatch says Mr. DISRAELI is to be raised to the Peerage....The Spanish brigands who recently captured and released certain Englishman, it is said, have been exterminated, and a portion of the ransom received from the captives recovered....The insurrection at Lucca, Italy, has been suppressed.... Baron VON BEUST is ill, but not seriously....The prisoners accused of conspiring against the life of the French Emperor were permitted to see their counsel yesterday for the first time. Deputy GAMBETTA is absent from his seat in the Corps Legislatif by illness. Gen. MOLLINET has declined the Grand Mastership of the French Masonic Order....A resolution was carried in the Spanish Cortes requiring that the successful candidate for the throne shall receive a majority equal to half the whole number of Deputies, or 179 votes. Gen. PRIM has denied the story of a correspondent of the London *Times* regarding his connection with Cuban bonds.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, notice was given of a bill to allow Indian tribes having rights under the laws of treaties to sue in United States Courts, with the right to go to the Supreme Court on a writ of error or appeal. A short discussion arose on the proposed amendment to the rules relating to the limit of debate, but no action was taken. The House bill for the apportionment of representation in Congress was taken up. The first of the Senate Committee's amendment, increasing the number of Representatives from 275 to 300, was agreed to. A brief debate arose on the second amendment, but the bill was laid over, and the bill to abolish the franking privilege came up. This occupied the rest of the session, and at 4 P. M. the Senate went into Executive Session, and at 6 o'clock adjourned.

In the House, Mr. MCCORMICK denied that he had any knowledge of the Cuban bond matter referred to in a New-York evening paper recently. During the call of Committees for reports an inquiry was made regarding the failure of the Committee on Ways and Means to report a Coal Tariff Repeal bill as instructed in a resolution of the House, and a reply was made that the resolution covered more ground than was at first supposed. A bill to punish unfawful certification of national bank checks was reported and passed. It imposes a fine of not more than $5,000 and imprisonment for not more than five years. Mr. GARFIELD reported back the Senate bill to provide a national currency of coin notes, with a substitute consisting of the ninety-five millions currency bill, with the funding and some other sections stricken out. The opposition succeeded in defeating action on the bill, and at the expiration of the morning hour it went over until Tuesday. A Naturalization bill was reported by the Judiciary Committee. It reduces the period of residence to three years, and provides for proceedings for naturalization to be taken in United States Courts. After a protracted debate a motion to lay the bill on the table was carried by 102 to 62. A motion to reconsider was made, and another to lay that on the table, when the House, without disposing of the motion, adjourned.

GENERAL.

The council of the President with RED CLOUD and his associates was held, yesterday, at the White House. The Indian Chief made a speech, in which he reiterated the views expressed in the meeting with the Secretary of the Interior, including the suggestion about Fort Fetterman. The President, in his reply, after expressing his desire to live at peace with the Indians, said he should use his official authority to protect them on their reservations against encroachments by whites, and to protect the whites against the red men. Fort Fetterman was for the protection of both Indians and whites, and might be used for a base of supplies. The Indians listened eagerly to the interpretation of the reply, and at the close silently shook hands and passed from the room.

The Woman's Suffrage Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., met again yesterday, and adopted resolutions demanding the ballot, denying the right of one class to legislate for another of "equal intelligence and abilities," and deprecating the discrimination against women by society, in regarding immorality as a greater crime when committed by women than when committed by men.

Gov. HOFFMAN has appointed RICHARD SCHELL, of New-York, Quarantine Commissioner in place of WILSON G. HUNT, resigned.

The bill granting State aid to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad reached a vote in the Massachusetts Senate yesterday afternoon, and passed to a third reading by 23 to 13.

A dispatch from Fonda, N. Y., says that in the case of The People against CHAS. D. CONKLING and others, upon an indictment for robbing the American Merchants' Union Express Company, all the parties have pleaded guilty except CONKLING, who was discharged on account of a flaw in the indictment, but committed by the Judge to await the action of the Grand Jury at the next term of the Court. Bail was placed at $15,000.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of the State continued its sessions yesterday at Apollo Hall. The election of officers for the ensuing year took place in the afternoon, and resulted in the election of JOHN H. ANTHON, of this City, as Grand Master. A large amount of other business of importance to the craft was transacted.

The Commencement exercises of Rutgers Female College took place yesterday at the West Presbyterian Church, in Forty-second-street. The degree of A. B. was conferred on ten young ladies. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred on Miss MARIA MITCHELL, and that of LL.D. on Dr. THOMAS C. UPHAM. The President gave a reception in the evening.

Mr. D. A. Wells and His Office.

We think the Republican members of Congress ought to understand the very disagreeable impression which will be produced on the public mind, by their allowing Mr. D. A. WELLS to be turned out of his office without an effort to prevent it. We believe there was little doubt that the office would have been kept up by the majority, if the President had not been induced by Mr. BOUTWELL to withdraw his support from, if not to positively discountenance, the plan. Mr. BOUTWELL is so intent on paying off the debt—a laudable ambition enough in itself—that he has worked himself into a state of indifference as to the cost or inconvenience of doing it. He seems to care comparatively little how heavy the taxes are, or where they fall, provided he is able to knock twelve or fourteen millions every month off the total amount of our liabilities. But we think we are safe in saying that the discontent of the country under its burden has grown in the direct ratio of his success, and that nothing has done so much to quicken, and even embitter, the demand for a reduction of taxation as his last monthly statement, showing that he was contributing to the Sinking Fund at the rate of about one hundred and seventy millions a year. People will stand a good deal, and have stood a good deal, but they are not yet quite ready to fight a great war, with a loss of half a million of men, and pay off the cost of it, all within the same generation. The country consequently wants time on the debt, and will have it. We can understand very well Mr. BOUTWELL'S not liking this, and as nobody has done so much as Mr. WELLS to show what the present burden and incidence of taxation is costing the people, we can also understand his desire, or at all events his willingness, to have him quietly disposed of.

The majority in Congress has, however, something else to think of. It has, first of all, the popular feeling to consult. If the people do not want to pay the debt before it is due, nobody has any business to force them to pay it. It has, in the next place, to consult the interests of the party, and we tell the Congressional majority frankly, that if they cannot in some way furbish up their financial record before the Fall, it will go hard with the party. The party has, until last session, done little or nothing for the finances, except pile on taxes, in a confused, indiscriminate way, and too often in blind compliance with the demands of voracious monopolists. We suppose no financial system in the world was ever so devoid of rhyme or reason as that with which we came out of the war. But the country was quite ready to pardon all errors, whether of omission or commission, which occurred during the war. While the fighting was going on the Government had to get money, by hook or by crook, and had to postpone the proper distribution of the burden to quieter times. We believe it was universally acknowledged that, in creating the office of Special Commissioner of the Revenue, the very best thing was done that could be done by way of preparation for the work of financial reform. Nobody knew anything in 1866 about the effect of the war on the national industry, or about the condition of the national industry, or about the results of the system of taxation entered on in 1862-3. Legislation was impossible without evidence collected and digested by a trained economist and statistician. Mr. WELLS was such a man. Moreover, he was a protectionist. He shared the opinions of Messrs. KELLEY, GREELEY, and CAREY as to the duty of the Government to help manufacturers; and yet he was not a manufacturer, or a politician, or anything but a very accomplished man of science, bred in protectionist ideas. The high-tariff men were perfectly satisfied. They had no objection to make, either to the office or to the man who was selected to fill it. In fact, they could not have had a more satisfactory arrangement, so far as they were concerned, and they confidently expected that Mr. WELLS would report, very much as HORACE GREELEY would report, that the more you piled on the duties, the more prosperous would the country be; that foreign commerce was an evil, and that, to use the language of the *Tribune*, when the "locomotive takes the farmer's wheat, and flesh, and corn, and cotton to a distant manufacturing center."—those of Illinois to Massachusetts, for instance,—"it is an exhauster, its smoke is a black fog, and its whistle the scream of an evil genius." Well, on inquiry, and a survey of all the facts, he came to conclusions with which a body of gentlemen, who have looked to the tariff to make them enormous fortunes, cannot agree. They are conclusions, be it remembered, which thousands of the best and purest men of this and all foreign countries share, and on which the wisest and ablest men may and do differ. So those who have been profiting largely by the state of things which Mr. WELLS condemns, will have it that he not only ought not to say what he says, but that he never would have said it unless he was bribed, and insist on having his office abolished and he himself turned out. They are willing to have a Commissioner of the revenue, provided he agrees with them, and are willing to have him collect facts, provided he does not collect any facts which tell against their interests. Nevertheless, it is strictly true that every reform which has been made in the nature or amount of taxation, or in the manner of collecting it within the last two years, has been suggested and advocated by Mr. WELLS in his reports; and we venture to add, that every reform which will be adopted within the next three years, has been suggested and advocated in his reports, and in those reports, moreover, is to be found the only scientific survey of the industrial condition of the United States in existence. They are the only source to which any member of Congress can go at this moment for trustworthy facts as to the general direction financial legislation ought to take, or as to the results of past experiments. Of course they contain faults, and errors, and mistakes; but they are all we have got of the kind, and there is not the remotest probability that this generation will see anything better.

For the Administration to get rid of such an officer, and such an office, at such a moment, would be a great mistake; and it would be a still greater mistake for Congress to connive at the change. If any attempt had been made, or was talked of, to supply other machinery of the same kind, it might possibly be excused, but we hear of nothing of that sort. If Mr. WELLS goes, Congress will have no statistics, and no financial reports, except such as are furnished them by monopolists interested in particular kinds of legislation. No party, whose financial record is not extraordinarily good, and which has not shown in its ranks a very remarkable degree of financial ability, can safely face the public with any such responsibility resting on its shoulders.

Lawlessness in North Carolina—Its Democratic Apologists.

The murders and outrages which have called forth the proclamation of the Governor of North Carolina, are made by the *World* a pretext for arraigning the policy of reconstruction. Its censure is directed, not against the cowardly ruffians who are the authors of crime, but against the Government whose authority is exercised to secure their punishment. Bands of men, disguised, have roamed about the State, killing and destroying property, and perpetrating nameless outrages, the victims in every case being loyalists, white or black. Yet these crimes the *World* mildly designates "vagaries," and their perpetrators are represented as enjoying the favor of the community, whose sympathies are thus actively enlisted against the local Government. We quote:

> "This Government naturally has proved powerless to restrain the excesses of the bad, because it has proved powerless to command the sympathies of the good in the community. The scandal of the existence of such a government has excused, in the eyes of a high-spirited and resolute people, the vagaries of those who, under the pretext of resisting its oppressions, chose to band themselves together for the gratification, either of their political passions, or of lower and less pardonable appetites.

Nor are we allowed to hope for an improvement. The social conditions here indicated "must remain unchanged," the *World* asserts, "so long as the system endures under which they have been generated." "A people forbidden to make their own laws," our contemporary adds, "will not rally to enforce the laws which are made for them."

WENDELL PHILLIPS, entering upon a crusade against the white people of the South, would desire no stronger justification than that which the logic of the *World* affords. The worst enemy of the South never inflicted upon it more discredit than is involved in the apology of its Democratic champion. For the plea urged in extenuation of crime in North Carolina is equally applicable to every other reconstructed State. The social conditions which are the assigned cause of murder and arson are not peculiar to the State of which Mr. HOLDEN is Governor. If the reasoning of the *World* is worth anything, we might expect to find everywhere under reconstructed government the same defiant hostility to the authority of law, and the same sympathy with the organized savagery known as the Kuklux Klan.

The fact that the prevalence of crime portrayed by Gov. HOLDEN is peculiar to North Carolina, and to parts of Tennessee and Texas, is a sufficient answer to the *World's* statements. Taking the South as a whole, we believe life and property are now as safe there as in Northern States. There was a period, undoubtedly, during which a different state of things existed. But with the completion of reconstruction, and the restoration of the States to their position in the Union, have come order, security, and peace. There are "high-spirited and resolute people" in Virginia, in South Carolina, in Alabama, in Mississippi; yet who has heard of crimes akin to those which are common in North Carolina in those States? Unless something of this sort be found in Virginia or South Carolina as well as in North Carolina, the theory by which the *World* attempts to use violation of the laws as an argument against reconstruction falls to the ground.

The pretense that the North Carolinians are "forbidden to make their own laws," and are denied control over their own government, is not less fallacious. Some hundreds, there may be, whom Federal disabilities still render ineligible to office. But the local Constitution neither disfranchises any class, nor imposes restraints of which any good citizen can complain. Its provisions exemplify the rare moderation and good sense which actuated those on whom the Reconstruction acts conferred preliminary power.

We suppose that the objection of the *World* is to the equality of political rights which the law secures to black and white. It is not that the people are "forbidden to make their own laws," but that one class no longer enjoys power to disfranchise and oppress another class. This consideration is potent in the minds of the old school of Democracy. But it seems out of place in the columns of the *World*, which has recently read its party some very wholesome lectures on the folly of perpetuating senseless prejudices and traditions.

A Day Out.

In order to realise fully the truth of Sir GEORGE LEWIS' maxim—"Life would be very tolerable but for its pleasures"—one has but to make the attempt to spend a "happy day" in the environs of New-York. We are surrounded by a variety of charming scenery, such as no other great city in the world can boast of. The toilworn citizen may, within an hour, exchange our busy streets for the "breezy marge" of the ocean, for the picturesque banks of a noble river, or for the deep inland calm of rural villages. But for a Summer afternoon of glorious ease, most people require some slight aid from creature comforts. The *dolce far niente* is well enough while it lasts, though to our section of the race its enjoyment is wonderfully heightened by the prospect of a moderately good dinner. We do not expect our suburban resorts to present the endless variety of city *cuisine*, any more than we want them to adhere to the stereotyped and oppressive regularity of the city hours for meals. But we have a right to be disgusted when we have forced upon us all the routine we expected to leave behind us, and find none of the substantial advantages associated with it. We came to be free of city cares, and yet before our half holiday is over we find ourselves longing for the much-abused streets again, as a welcome release from the dreary discomfort which meets us everywhere we turn to seek rest and refreshment.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post* gives a sorrowful account of his failure to enjoy a quiet, friendly dinner on Staten Island. There are many other holiday-seekers, who are equally aggrieved by the want of comfortable places of refreshment in the country resorts that surround our City. There are thousands of tradesmen, clerks, and working girls to whom the full enjoyment of a half holiday is impossible, because of the want of suburban accommodation at moderate prices. The visitor must choose between the attractions of a lager-beer saloon, or a shanty wherein are dispensed a horrible imitation of clam chowder, and surreptitious bourbon, or the dignified discomfort of a pretentious hotel. If his tastes are too refined for the one, and his means are not ample enough for the other, he is reduced to an enforced fast, and mentally registers a resolution to spend in future his half holidays at home. The number of persons in New-York who know absolutely nothing at all about the magnificent landscapes that lies within easy reach, is, we venture to say, without example in any city in the world. The cause is not hard to discover, and the remedy ought not to be difficult to find. Where hundreds now seek health and recreation outside of our boundaries, thousands ought to be attracted, and the purveyors of suburban comforts cannot learn too soon that customers will not go to them unless they are treated honestly. The correspondent of our contemporary only asked for a moderate meal, and he was not allowed to enjoy it. Beautiful views may be commanded from Staten Island, but the correspondent was huddled into a back room, and made as uncomfortable as the circumstances would allow. Is it possible that hotel-keepers cannot see that they are ruining their own business prospects by mismanagement such as this?

Work Yet to be Performed.

We hope the revenue reformers in the House of Representatives will not become weary of well-doing. They have proved that their honest and persistent efforts are not put forth in vain. They have extorted a large reduction of taxation. Now let them take care that they are not cheated by the coal monopolists. The majority by which the Ways and Means Committee were instructed to report without delay a bill abolishing the duty on imported coal was large enough to show that Pennsylvania no longer controls the fiscal legislation of the country. The same majority is now required to guard against cajolery and unfair dealing. There appears to be an attempt at both. It is not easy to understand why, in the first instance, the committee remitted to Mr. MAYNARD the task of complying with the order of the House. The Tennessee representative, however, seems to have acted with more zeal than discretion. The change he was instructed to provide for he tried to circumvent. The effort was too flagrant for the Committee, and the task was on Wednesday transferred to Mr. SCHENCK, the Chairman, to whom it properly belongs. But Mr. SCHENCK is off on a holiday, and for a week or more, therefore, the order of the House will not be complied with. The suggestion that, when reported, the bill will be allowed to go to the foot of the calendar, that so it may be smothered for the session, indicates the necessity for watchful and determined exertion. Mr. SCHENCK'S sense of what, in his position, is due to the House, should render special vigilance against any disingenuous proceeding unnecessary. Certainly, the House, which pronounced decisively for free coal, retains the power of enforcing its decision. The issue, in this instance, is well defined. It is an issue between the people of the Eastern and Atlantic States, who need cheap fuel, and the combination by which Pennsylvania interests have converted the production and sale of bituminous coal into an odious monopoly.

There is another point which the reformers cannot afford to neglect. They have struck more than forty millions off the internal taxation. The proper supplement of the measure which effects this wholesome relief is a bill to reorganise and reconstruct the machinery of the internal revenue system. The cost of collecting this branch of the national income has hitherto been excessive. The complexity and expensiveness of the machinery is out of proportion to the work performed. The collection districts have been multiplied unnecessarily. There are a hundred where ten would suffice. And the excess of officers engaged in the service is correspondingly large. The cost of collection for the year ending last July amounted to $6,735,477, one-third of which might have been saved. That was upon a revenue of $160,039,344. With the large reduction sanctioned by the House, we may safely state that the internal service now admits of a saving of not less than three millions. Of course retrenchment like this cannot be effected without much judicious effort, nor will it be even agreed upon without much unscrupulous opposition. A general consolidation of revenue districts, and a sweeping diminution of office-holders, are changes that too closely affect wide-awake interests to be passively endured. But their desirableness is obvious. And the fact that their consummation is compatible with an efficient collection of the revenue should be a conclusive argument in their favor. This only must be remembered—any legislation in the direction we have indicated should be mandatory in its character. Permission to remodel and reduce will not meet the emergency. The same kind of influences which lead the coal monopolists to attempt to contravene the will of the House by a little clumsy *finesse*, would be exerted to restrain and counteract reforms resting upon the voluntary action of the Commissioner.

The Elevated Railway.

The Elevated Railway in Ninth-avenue and Greenwich-street, having survived the accident which threatened as serious a breach in the confidence of the traveling public as in its own "continuity," will soon be running with tolerable regularity, and a fair complement of passengers. If it fulfills its promise of swift transportation, without serious risk, west-side business men will be glad to support it. To be taken from Thirtieth-street to Cortlandt in twelve minutes—and this, we believe, the Company profess their ability to do—will certainly prove a great relief from the present tediousness of horse-car or stage. When once these two conditions of safety and speed are well assured, the Company may be certain of ultimate success, in spite of inconvenience to dwellers along the route, whose dressing-rooms and breakfast-tables are unveiled to curious eyes, or the consternation excited among passing horses by the mystery of its clattering and aimless wheels, and its aerial cars.

But one or two things must be remedied to win for the road entire approval. The number of cars must be increased as well as the number of trips. This improvement will, doubtless, follow with some prospect of success. A more serious annoyance arises from the furnace pipes. Of these, the one raised at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Ninth-avenue, and reaching about to the roof of the surrounding houses, is an unmitigated nuisance, which must severely effect the value of contiguous property. From its mouth, all day long, is wafted into the upper windows of residences near by a constant stream of soot and ashes, destructive to furniture and clothing, and injurious to temper, if not to health. Property-owners and housekeepers so harassed have a right to protest, and this they will doubtless do, in a practical and forcible manner, unless the nuisance is lessened in some way or other. The thing may easily be done by lengthening the chimney. The Company must see to it without delay.

A Windfall for the Lawyers.

Some French physician has discovered that jealousy between husband and wife is nothing more than what he is pleased to call zoanthropic insanity. Considering the notion of the marriage contract said to be prevalent in France, as illustrated in "Fernande" and other plays and novels, it is not strange that a French physician should find in marital jealousy an evidence of insanity. But why it should be zoanthropic insanity it is not so easy to discern. A casual derivator might trace it to the fact that a man's life is usually the object of the mania. Call any crime by a new name, and half the odium of that crime is at once destroyed.

But whatever may be the true interpretation, certain it is that the criminal lawyers must unfeignedly rejoice over the Frenchman's discovery. The defense of moral insanity has been refined to such a degree that it takes a remarkably intelligent jury to decide when a man is in his right mind and when he is out of it. And now here is a fine new disease with a great name, which comparatively few people can understand, and in the mouth of a skillful advocate may be made to mean almost anything under the sun.

We look very shortly for some very pretty cases of homicide from zoanthropic insanity, and the opening of a new sphere of forensic eloquence. It would have saved a great deal of trouble if the French doctor had gone to work a little earlier in the day. He might then have been summoned as a witness on more than one "exciting" trial which has taken place in this country.

A reference in this journal yesterday to the position of the Tax-reduction Bill, with the tariff clauses added, conveyed the impression that the measure is still jeopardized by the possible action of the House. We need scarcely say that this was a mistake. The bill passed the House on Monday, and is now under consideration by the Finance Committee of the Senate. Any danger that exists is there. The Committee is evidently intent upon a careful revision of the whole subject, and there appears to be a probability of delay, not to say difficulty, as a result of that pride of opinion to which Senators are sometimes subject. The bill is, undoubtedly, susceptible of amendment; so much of it as relates to the tariff is inconsistent and unsatisfactory. We trust, however, that the Senate will not attempt to lessen the gross amount to be reduced, or to provoke a conflict with the House that would in any way endanger the enactment of the measure.

Yesterday the Senate was again thrown into a violent state of agitation by a discussion on the singular charges of corruption which have been brought forward in connection with the San Domingo treaty. To the general public, it will seem that this is a question not to be quarreled over, but to be decided in a manner becoming the Senate of the United States. If there is any reasonable ground for the suspicion that there has been unfair dealing in this transaction, let a proper investigation be made; but if there is no such ground, the calumny might surely be disposed of without the Senate being turned into a bear-garden. It is impossible for outsiders to know what is the real truth of the matter, but we are quite sure the Senate is not going the right way to work to find it out.

The recent fire in Constantinople will probably rank in history next to the great fire of London. There is something appalling in the swiftness with which the conflagration must have spread and on the inexorable doom of those who were hemmed in by its progress. The imperturbable fatalism of the disciples of Mahomet was forcibly illustrated by the calmness with which the Turks met their impending destruction, and their refusal in many cases to avail themselves of any chance of escape. The fire itself probably originated in some such exercise of stoical indifference concerning the relation between cause and effect, but we are quite sure that the Turks are no wiser on the subject now than they were before.

A resolution of the Spanish Cortes, rendering a majority of more than one-half the actual number of Deputies indispensable to the election of a King, will probably have the effect of making the peninsula republican by default. No candidate has yet been presented on whom the two royalist parties could coalesce, and Europe has been too thoroughly ransacked to admit of the likelihood of one being discovered now. For the last eighteen months Spain has been in what a German philosopher would call "a state of becoming." It would be a welcome relief to all in any way concerned with that distracted country to find its government in some definite state, no matter what.

The *Nation* very naturally comes to the assistance of Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH. It condemns *Lothair* as a trashy novel, and makes a point of overlooking the wit, the knowledge of the world, and the keen observations on social and political affairs, with which the book is literally crammed. The wonderful sketches of character are necessarily only an odious feature in the work, since they include a portrait, as Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH is pleased to assert, of Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH himself. The *Nation* refers to Mr. DISRAELI'S satire as "praise in disguise"—disguised so thoroughly that it even deceived Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, and led him to write a letter such as a quarrelsome schoolboy might be ashamed of in his cooler moments. Why should Mr. SMITH have resented "praise in disguise?" Why abuse the writer who praised him? Either the *Nation* or Mr. SMITH must be wrong—and it would be strange if there really were any difference of opinion between these authorities.

A statement attested by the weighty name of Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE proves that the reports of the Roumanian massacre had a basis of fact. "An attack quelled by the military" involves possibilities quite as terrible as those indicated by the dispatch. For the credit of our common humanity, it is fortunate that it only represented possibilities. The outburst of spontaneous and universal sympathy which resulted from the exaggerated reports will, at all events, afford our Jewish fellow-citizens a proof of the feelings of esteem with which they are regarded by all classes in this country.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury justifying Officer BURKE in killing the late Mr. HERNAN, will meet with the approval of all who desire to see the Police protected in the exercise of their duties. The conclusion arrived at seems to be fully warranted by the circumstances of the case. The officer was brutally attacked by three men, who evidently meant to take his life, and who would probably have succeeded, had he not drawn a revolver and shot one of them dead on the spot. The result of the Coroner's inquiry will be to teach ruffians, everywhere, that when they assail a Police officer on his post they do so at the peril of their lives. There must be some "breakwater" against the tide of lawlessness which sometimes threatens to submerge us altogether.

The tributes paid by the English papers to the memory of Mr. MARK LEMON, late editor of *Punch*, are full of kindly feeling and sorrowful regrets. In private life he was very much beloved, and he was the "idol" of his home, as one of his friends truly says—hence the pleasant aspect always given to domestic life in the pages of *Punch*. Mr. LEMON'S home was all the world to him, and the grief of his family over his loss is proportionately great. Mr. SHIRLEY BROOKS promises a biography of his friend for the *Illustrated London News*, and in the meantime he tells us that those who have borne testimony to Mr. LEMON'S worth have helped to relieve a saddened and darkened household.

If the trustees of Rutgers College develop their extended plan of female education as successfully as they have done that at present under their control, they will confer a substantial benefit on the community. Their efforts for the higher culture of women have been of the most enlightened and judicious character. In the sphere of practical education, very much awaits to be done by those who have a clear conception of its real importance and relation. What is wanted is a unity, both of plan and spirit, in elementary as well as in higher tuition, and those by whom the present movement is inspired are well fitted to furnish such an example as may command extensive imitation.

We have had frequent occasion to protest against the combinations by which prices are kept up of various articles of domestic consumption. But it is rarely that these tactics are so unblushingly pursued as in the case of the New-York Milk Producers' Association. As generally happens at this season, there is, as the Company states, a "prospective flush of milk for the next six weeks." The agent is not inclined to let the public benefit by this abundance. He has placarded Putnam and other counties with a handbill advising milk producers to "hold back their calves," so as to relieve the market of its surplus milk, thus "greatly enhancing the value for the coming season." This method of doing business may be very "smart," but it may be doubted whether it will pay in the long run. The Milk Producers' Association ought to be taught that fair dealing is still appreciated by the public.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"FERNANDE" AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

The story of "Fernande" is substantially as follows: A young girl through want and misfortune has become the inmate of a Parisian gaming-house and the mistress of its keeper. By a lucky chance she attracts the notice of some benevolent people, who, finding her most anxious to abandon her life of shame, rescue her from the den in which they discovered her. Resuming her own name, which had been previously abandoned, the young woman, with the help of her new friends, enters upon a fresh and reputable career. She presently encounters a young man of rank and fortune, who falls in love with and proposes to marry her. She assents, but naturally thinks it her duty before this union to acquaint her lover with the incidents of her earlier life. Unfortunately she is persuaded that he already knows of the facts, and the intended confidence is withheld. She, however, writes him a letter just before the wedding, alluding to his supposed knowledge of her former degradation, lauding his generosity and offering to free him from the engagement. This letter is intercepted, and the marriage takes place. Some time after, the husband, who has really hitherto been in ignorance, discovers everything. In an agony of wounded pride and affection, he casts his wife off and resolves to quit her forever. At this juncture, however, the letter which she wrote before the nuptials opportunely turns up. The husband is led to perceive that, whatever the guilt of her former course, his wife has yet been thoroughly honest and truthful with himself. He therefore forgives and takes her to his arms again, and on this picture of restored domestic happiness the curtain falls.

This, we say, is substantially the story. The power which sets the action in motion is a woman who, originally in love with the hero, and mortified beyond expression by his abandonment of her, plots to bring about his marriage and to reveal to him after that event the antecedents of his bride. In the French piece this woman is the young man's mistress, in the English his *fiancee*. In like manner, the exact position of the young girl *Fernande* is glozed over in the adaptation, while in the original it is unequivocal. These and some other cautious alterations, although well meant, are not conducive to the intelligibility or naturalness of the action, and they lead, in some instances, to what seem like incongruities, not to say direct contradictions, in the text. The leading inculcation of the drama, which is that a woman may have been what the world calls vile and yet not be unworthy of becoming an honest man's wife, may be unfit in its flagrant form for American or English taste; "Fernande," however, is mere words and nothing more without this inculcation. The whole purpose, structure and soul of the piece depends on this and this only. To cover it up or dodge it is consequently to deprive "Fernande" of its meaning and vitality. As a matter of morals we cannot approve of the teachings of the play; as a matter of art there is nothing for it but to take the work as M. SARDOU has constructed it. SARDOU alone may not be wholesome or even palatable; but SARDOU mingled with softening diluents becomes not only flavorless but nauseous.

Such as it is—and we must give the adaptators great credit for the skill and tact with which they have preserved so much of the epigram, the finesse and the champagne-like sparkle of the original—"Fernande," as acted at the Fifth-avenue Theater, is a remarkable play and is remarkably well acted. Miss MORANT has in the *Countess Clothilde* a part which, had it been written for her, could not have better suited her style and powers. Miss MORANT'S comedy is easy and lady-like. She is uniformly well posed, and her intensity in the melodramatic situations is painfully effective. Miss ETHEL is better in *Fernande* than in *Frou Frou*, for the reason that the character lies more completely within her means. Her quiet pathos, her profound and touching horror over the shameful past that was thrust upon, not chosen by her, her agony at the last, when her husband turns upon her, are all natural, artistic, and thoroughly satisfactory. In her different dresses, too, Miss ETHEL is a perfect picture in this drama. She conveys in it, by look and action, far more than she expresses in words—a proof of native imagination and careful study, very gratifying to see and to recognise. Miss FANNY DAVENPORT is better in *Georgette*—a modern French paraphase of *Mrs. Oakley*, in "The Jealous Wife"—than in any part in which we have seen her. She helps materially to realise the gay effects with which M. SARDOU so frequently seeks to relieve the somberness of his backgrounds. Mrs. GILBERT fulfills the slight task assigned her in the mother of *Fernande* with the delicacy and taste of a true artist, and shows herself alive to the maxim that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Miss EMILY KIEHL, in the comparatively trifling part of *Therese*, is excellent. Careful study of minor characters is commoner on the French stage than on our own, and when met with should be freely encouraged. Mr. HARKINS acts the good *Pomerol* with urbanity and feeling. The scene where he snatches the letter from *Clothilde* and forces her from the room is rather revolting; but Mr. HARKINS makes it as little so as possible, and in both the serious and the comic scenes, of which he has many, is always manly and agreeable. Praise of much the same sort belongs to Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, whose total freedom from pretentiousness of manner and ultra foppishness of costume is in refreshing contrast with the richness of their supply with some light comedians we have occasionally seen. Mr. JAMES LEWIS is excessively funny in the *Commander*, and his different dresses, as usual, are amazing aids to the comic effect of his acting. Mr. LEWIS' chief drawback—the want of variety in his various impersonations—seems to have no unfavorable influence upon the relish with which they are enjoyed, and his elaborate studies in wigs and trousers are repaid by munificent laughter whenever they are seen.

We have already spoken of the admirable manner in which "Fernande" is placed upon the stage. Mr. DALY deserves untinted praise for the ambitious and untiring fidelity with which the plays are mounted at his theater—the more that he labors in so mounting them under exceptional difficulties. In spite of its questionable moral, and, probably, we are sorry to say, because of it, "Fernande" will, no doubt, prove attractive for many nights to come. A dramatic picture on a repulsive subject has hardly ever been more dexterously painted or more sumptuously framed.

Musical.

BEETHOVEN MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The first rehearsal of the principal operatic numbers to be interpreted at the Beethoven Musical Festival was held in Steinway Hall yesterday afternoon. Signor BRIGNOLI, M. LEFRANC, Signor FILIPPI, Signor LOTTI, Signor MASSIMILIANI, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Mme. GAZZANIGA, Miss ROSE HERSEE, Mme. ANNA BISHOP, Miss ROSE COOK, Miss de GEBELE, Messrs. Lawrence, Campbell, Signori REYNA, RANDOLFI and SUSINI were the chief artists at hand, and Mr. MARETZEK was at the piano. The effect of the quintet and finale of "Martha" was especially impressive, and can be taken as very fair evidence of the result the united exertions of so many gifted and experienced artists is likely to have. In addition to the vast choral assistance secured, and referred to already, the co-operation of several hundred voices besides has been gotten, Mr. JAMES PECH having just returned from Springfield, Worcester, Bernardston and the adjoining cities, and announcing that he has called about 800 singers together. There are also about 400 singers coming from New-Haven, Hartford, Waterbury and other places in the vicinity. Mr. PECH has shown great energy and perseverance in managing in the later societies.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP MISSOURI.

The steam-ship *Missouri*, which left Havana on Saturday, June 4, reached this port on Wednesday night. By the courtesy of Purser HEMPSTEAD, our mail packages were forwarded without delay.

Capture of a Son of Cespedes—A Correction—The Slavery Question—Casanova's Execution—"Fire and Sword"—Posthumous Denunciation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 4, 1870.

Following are the particulars given by Spaniards of the capture of OSCAR CESPEDES, a son of the President, who was executed at Puerto Principe on the 29th of May. On the night of the 14th, Col. BENEGARRI arranged a party from the counter guerrillas, with orders to surprise the La Caridad ranche. The counter guerrillas reached that place on the morning of the 15th, and stationed themselves about five hundred meters from the building, twenty-five men remaining behind to guard the horses. Lieut. ORTIZ advanced from the left, and Lieut. MEDINA from the right, both reaching the immediate vicinity of the buildings simultaneously. The Cubans fired on the guerrillas, who, however, attacked the Cubans at once, being far superior to them in numbers, and took the seven men by whom the building was defended prisoners. It appears that only two of the seven were armed, or at least were caught with arms in their hands. These two men were executed on the spot. OSCAR CESPEDES, the reputed leader of the party, was captured by Lieut. ORTIZ. Among the other persons captured was the wife of OSCAR CESPEDES and fifteen women and children, who were brought to Puerto Principe. It is generally understood that CESPEDES was betrayed.

It appears that by some unfortunate accident a line of my manuscript was misprinted, and in my letter of May 18, published on the 23d, referring to the surrender of SARDUY and his offer to serve as a guide to the Spanish troops, a printed sentence read "how little honor or shame exists among the Cuban population," The sentence ought to run "how little honor or shame exists in a Cuban population, who thus forgets his country, nationality and family, and presents such a contrast to the majority of his countrymen, to the AGUEROS, VARONAS and others. In justice to the mass of the Cuban population, and to the brave men battling for freedom in the field, I cheerfully make this correction, and hope that no similar accident will occur in future, the sentence itself being entirely out of place in a letter which gave an account of the behavior of the noble AGUEROS on the scaffold.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The Slavery question is now beginning to assume a tangible shape, and the wealthy slave-owners quake in their shoes. A telegram was received from the Colonial Minister in Spain announcing that the problem of the future of Cuba will have to be solved, and that the Cortes will take the matter under consideration. The authorities, as usually in such cases, quietly suppressed the telegram, and the general public is not yet aware of the fact, but the information was privately communicated to the leaders of the Spanish party at the Casino, who have since held several meetings with closed doors. Several propositions were made, and the result was the formation of three distinct parties, each of which has gotten up a report and sent it by the steamer to Spain. The first and most numerous party presented the following suggestion:

"That every child hereafter born, and every male or female over sixty years of age, be free unconditionally. That all slaves between one and twenty years of age work a sufficient length of time, at the rate of two and a half dollars per month from their tenth until their twentieth year, until they have earned the sum of three hundred dollars, remaining meanwhile in possession of their owners, or so much longer until the amount has been paid, the owners of the slaves to maintain them, as well as those under ten years of age, as hitherto. All the slaves between twenty and forty years of age to remain on their respective places, under the same conditions, except that they are to remain at the rate of four dollars per month, until they have earned the sum of five hundred dollars, these amounts always to belong to the owners of the slaves as a recompense for granting them their freedom."

The second and most enlightened party presents a somewhat similar plan, but one more favorable plan to the slaves:

"All under twenty and over sixty years of age, to be free unconditionally, the owner of the slave to maintain those over sixty, and to receive a suitable recompense for the maintenance of those under ten, from their parents. Those between twenty and sixty years of age to receive $10 per month, and to pay their owners an indemnity of $400."

The third party, or as it ought to be termed that of the unconditional brutes, merely intends to grant liberty to those born after the year 1871, all the others to remain as they are until death. The latter party is not strong. The question of abolition has thus been put at last, and the parties most interested—the negroes, who are well informed of all that is going on, and in many instances better so than the whites, remain quiet and await events. I can do no better than to give the remarks of an old Cuban negro in conversation with your correspondent on the subject, explaining their ideas, views, and intentions:

"You see, Master, when the North triumphed we all knew that the hour for our liberty would soon come; we could afford to wait a little, and we have waited. We could at any time have created a riot, but that would only have resulted in our defeat, because Spaniards and Cubans would have united against us. We remain quiet and let them fight; after that our day comes, and whoever wins must give us our liberty. This is positive, and should they dare to refuse it, then we would show them what the blacks of Cuba could and would do. But we don't desire any war or bloodshed; we only want our liberty and equal rights. A few months earlier or later cannot make much difference, and in the meantime we are working quietly and secretly to instill some ideas of reason among the rural blacks, so that they may be at an early day not only the equals but the superiors of their white neighbors. Our people have been brought up as beasts of burden and brutes; it will be necessary to change them into human beings. You ask me whether we are favorable to the Cuban or to the Spanish cause, as both sides claim to have our sympathies? We are simply favoring our own side, and although many blacks are fighting with the Cubans, they are not fighting for the Cubans against the Spaniards, but for universal liberty. If the Cubans represent that so much the better, but you will also notice that the truest and bravest soldiers in the Spanish army is the battalion of Ligeros, recruited from among the free colored people of Havana. When the time comes we will make the best possible terms with any party that may be in power, and I hope it will be the Cuban party, but above all we want to be free men."

The opinion of this negro may be taken as the opinion of the entire colored population of Cuba, excepting the brutal slaves on some plantations, who don't know how to think of anything.

CASANOVA'S EXECUTION.

The execution of CASANOVA has brought a singular incident to light, as related to me by the executed man's brother, who lately left for Philadelphia on the steamer *Yazoo*. After CASANOVA, to whom the Spanish authorities had solemnly given a guarantee for the preservation of his life, was sentenced to death, his brother called on the Acting Captain-General and interceded for the condemned man. Gen. CARBO told him that he could do nothing in the premises, and referred him to Gen. RODAS, at Puerto Principe, stating that he would defer the execution for eight days. The brother, anxious to save RICARDO'S life, hired a tug-boat and went to Puerto Principe, being immediately admitted to an interview with RODAS, who said that CARBO might have solved the question and granted a pardon. Full of gladness the brother returned to Havana, but on arrival found out that RICARDO had been executed four days previously, the Acting Captain-General giving as a reason that the public feeling had compelled him to have the man executed. This is the brother's story, and I send it without comments as told by him.

"FIRE AND SWORD."

The war is still straggling on, but the occurrences behind the scenes are hidden to the public. Perhaps the actors and the stage managers may see or hear by accident as to what is going on, but to the audience it is a hidden secret. Although the truth leaks out very frequently, it generally does after the particular event has long been forgotten and new occurrences taken the place of the old. To satisfy the popular demand, news of Spanish victories and triumphs are continually published, either as official documents or as correspondence, by the journals. Cuban news, or at least the Cuban account of an engagement, is very difficult to obtain, and we are consequently compelled to rely on the bulletins with which Mr. Secretary FERNANDEZ pleases to treat us, and which are evidently gotten up with a great basis of truth, as far as the Spanish account is concerned, but which fail to communicate even the slightest information as to any movements of the Cubans or advantages obtained by them. It is altogether *al gusto del consumidor*.

Mr. FERNANDEZ gives a very lengthy account of affairs in the Camaguey, which I only extract for the benefit of the public. Secretary FERNANDEZ begins by telling us that it is fully confirmed that F. CAVADA, the new chief of the Cuban rebellion, has ordered that every country place, house, farm, &c., should be destroyed by fire. CAVADA'S advisers say that if all the property in "Cinco Villas" has been destroyed, it is but right that the same system should be followed in the Camaguey. On the other hand, those who have been compelled to join the insurrection without benefit to themselves, pretend that it is also right to set on fire the farms of the wealthy people after burning the dwellings of the poor. According to Secretary FERNANDEZ, CAVADA has turned to be an auxiliary to the Spanish army and policy, by carrying out such a plan, which has already caused to be reduced to ashes the following farms: "Los Caciques," "Corral de Agua," "Ojos de Piedra," "Guayabo," "Caimito," "Horno y Escudo," and many others belonging generally to rebels, and which, by their position, are useless to the troops who respected them.

POSTHUMOUS DENUNCIATION.

In the attack on the Congs between the forces of Col. VILLARES and the Cubans, in which, by the way, the latter came out best, a young American, named EDWARD H. RUND, was wounded and taken prisoner by the Spaniards. The Spanish report has it that he died from the effect of the wound received, while the Cuban report states that he was shot. Public opinion takes it that the Spanish story is the true one. Shortly before his death, and immediately after the engagement, knowing that his end was nigh, he wrote the following letter in English:

"We were taken to Cuba by JORDAN and his officers under false pretences, they telling us that the war was to last only six months, that the Cubans had the best of the struggle, and were in possession of the greatest part of the island, excepting a few cities; that we were to serve as cavalry. I solemnly declare that the whole of this is false; we have been miserably deceived and treated like dogs; the negroes were better treated than us; they had horses to ride, while we were compelled to walk over stones, and bear during the whole way insults from the negroes. I speak the truth in this moment that I am to appear before God and be judged by men. I hope God will take mercy on a poor fool, and receive my soul in His glory, because I am innocent."

QUASIMODO.

WEST POINT.

The Colored Applicants for Cadetship—False Reports Corrected—Generous Action of the Cadets—Conduct of the Applicants—Some Interesting Facts About Them.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, Thursday, June 9, 1870.

Never before in the history of this military post and college has there been so many incorrect, if not absolutely false, reports of its affairs circulated. This has been especially true of the examination exercises and in relation to the colored applicants for cadetship acceptation. The officers of the station, as well as many of the cadets, have expressed their indignation at the extravagant misrepresentations that have been made by certain newspaper correspondents regarding the treatment of the colored cadets. The "interview" with one of them, as published in one of the New-York papers, never occurred. The statement that they had been ill-treated in any way by the cadets is a round falsehood; and so are all the assertions that the civilians in the vicinity of the Point have in any way endeavored to place the colored new-comers in ridiculous positions. The plain truth is that they have been placed upon the same formal footing as the other cadets. That there has been a great deal of feeling among many officers, cadets and civilians concerning the presence and disposition of these new "amendments," is true. But this feeling has been more of perplexity and anxiety than anything else in the effort to divine the policy that should prevail, and to mark the line between the social and the official treatment.

The nearest approach to real trouble has been in the Mess Department. At first it was debated whether the colored ones should have a separate table and waiter. Col. BLACK decided that the cadets should be "free and equal," and that neither white nor black distinction should be made. The white waiters, who manifested some signs of dissatisfaction, were assembled in the presence of the officers, and informed that unless they were willing to serve all the guests of the table alike they must withdraw. They have remained. So the colored cadets eat side by side with their paler comrades. They also room in the barracks the same as the others, and they are saluted and attended to, in all their inquiries and duties, just as though their skins had been bleached before they entered the Academy.

In some respects these colored cadets are greatly favored. They have escaped every kind of severity to which the "verdants" are generally subjected. In every respect they have been treated with the most generous courtesy. Indeed, the cadets, with that nice sense of honor that is one of the brightest points in the soldier's character, have held a meeting, and resolved that any act of discourtesy or unkindness manifested by any of their number toward the colored comrades would be condemned, and the offender discountenanced.

Cadet HALLORAN is not thoroughly perfect in his physique, and but fifteen months' education can hardly have qualified him properly to enter the lists, where years of rigid training often do not avail. SMITH, the last comer, seems robust, and is well shaped, but there is a peculiarity in his eyes. Altogether, he does not appear hardy, and shows suspicious taints of Mongolian blood. The general impression seems to be that both of them will be placed upon probation, and so disposed of. Although civil, pleasant, polite and on the alert to do their duty, it is evident that they are aware of the new era that their advent has made imminent, and are ill at ease. They speak very highly of their treatment by the officers, cadets, and all with whom they have come in contact. Their good sense is shown by their unconcern of the ill-mannered few in the village below who have not acted decently toward them. It would seem, from present evidences, that if they are judged by the regular standard, they cannot be admitted. Then, unless political pressure is used, they must be retired for a while at least.

Department of Docks.

The Commissioners composing the Department of Docks met at their rooms, corner Broadway and Leonard-street, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, all the Commissioners being present. JOHN T. AGNEW, Esq., the President, occupied the chair. The business done was mostly of a routine character, the principal item being the presentation of a resolution looking to the removal of those unsightly nuisances, the dumping-boards for street dirt, in regard to which the TIMES, a few days since, spoke in no commendable terms. This resolution was referred to the Executive Committee to report at the next meeting, which will be held on Monday, June 13, at 2 P. M.

On Tuesday next the Commissioners will go on a tour of inspection of the docks on the North River side of the City, after which they will proceed to Staten Island and examine the docks now being constructed by the Government there.

Interceding for a United States Convict.

Efforts are now being made to secure the pardon of a United States convict named ABRAHAM ROSENHEIM, who was sent to State Prison for two years by Judge WOODRUFF, a short time ago, besides being fined $1,000, for having executed a false revenue bond in favor of a tobacconist named EDWARD LAWRENCE. At the time of the trial ROSENHEIM was shown to be a frequent offender against the Revenue laws by Assistant District-Attorney JACKSON, who had charge of the case for the Government. JULIUS KNOFF was found guilty of the same offence, and was sent to prison for a similar term. A notorious informer named HESS, who was the chief witness against ROSENHEIM, is reported to be the person who is endeavoring to obtain the pardon at WASHINGTON.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 9.

Mr. DAVIS gave notice of a bill to allow all Indian nations and tribes, having rights under the existing laws and treaties, to sue in United States Courts with the right to either party to go to the Supreme Court upon a writ of error or appeal. Mr. RICE introduced a bill to carry into effect certain treaty stipulations with the Choctaw nation of Indians. Referred.

LENGTH OF SPANS OF BRIDGES.

The resolution to make the bill relating to the length of spans of bridges on the Ohio River a special order was debated, and rejected, only thirteen Senators rising in its favor.

A WAR CLAIM.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial of EDWARD MIDDLETON for compensation for property destroyed by Gen. SHERMAN'S army; and on Mr. SUMNER'S motion the bill was referred to the Committee on Claims.

LIMITING DEBATE.

The proposed amendment to the rules was discussed, Mr. HOWARD opposing the introduction directly or indirectly of the previous question in the Senate. Mr. POMEROY thought if the previous question in some shape was not provided for, the sessions of the Senate should have to be perpetual to dispose of public business. The whole subject was finally laid on the table.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 1:10, the special order, being the House bill for the apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States, was taken up, the question being on the amendment increasing the number of Representatives from 275 to 300.

Mr. TRUMBULL, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, explained that the object of the bill was to give, as early as practicable, effect to the census of 1870, by fixing the number at 300. No State would lose its present representation. The present population of the United States was estimated at about 40,000,000 or 41,000,000. The new basis would be about 133,333, while the present basis was about 127,000.

The first amendment was then agreed to, and the next amendment was read to strike out the provision that any reduction of Representatives in a State by the new apportionment shall not take effect in the Forty-second Congress.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, objected to the amendment as creating embarrassment where, as in the case of Vermont, which would lose one member, the election for Congressmen would be held before the new apportionment could be made applicable.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked that the bill be laid over till next week.

After an objection by Mr. TRUMBULL the bill was laid over without a vote.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The bill to abolish the franking privilege then came up, the question being on Mr. DRAKE'S amendment, allowing newspaper exchanges to pass free, to Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment for the free circulation of weekly newspapers within the county of their publication.

Mr. RAMSEY addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill. He read from a Western newspaper to the effect that newspapers could take care of themselves and pay their own postage, just as members of Congress ought to do. [Laughter.] He could not see any reason for the special exemption of newspapers, as nine-tenths of all matter passing through the mail was printed matter. He said the agitation of the question had been attributed to Postmaster-General CRESWELL; but this was a mistake, as the proposed reform had been urged for eighty years.

Mr. HARLAN intimated that the strength of the popular clamor for doing away with the franking privilege might be better understood if it was known how many petitions for its repeal had been signed under supervision of the Post-office Department.

Mr. RAMSEY thought that in affording means of expression for public sentiment in favor of great reforms, the Postmaster General was deserving of much credit.

Mr. WILLIAMS said the petitions he had received were accompanied with numerous requests from his constituents to send them public documents.

Mr. RAMSEY said the reason of that was, the enemies of this reform had taught the people the franking privilege cost nothing.

Mr. NYE did not think the large number of petitions presented in favor of the bill a safe criterion for determining the sense of the people in regard to it. Signatures to petitions were not hard to obtain, and he thought he might get up the same number of petitions to hang the Senator from Minnesota, from persons who did not know that gentleman.

Mr. RAMSEY, in the course of the discussion, said that Mrs. LINCOLN was the only person in an unofficial position who now had the franking privilege.

Mr. FLANAGAN was in favor of retaining the franking privilege as a means of diffusing political light among the people of his own State of Texas.

Messrs. MORRILL, of Vermont, and FOWLER submitted amendments to the bill.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice of his intention to close the debate by advocating his proposition for the abolition of the franking privilege, with one cent postage for all.

At 4 o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session, and at 6 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A STORM.

At a meeting of the House at 11 o'clock, the hall was so dark, owing to a heavy thunder and rain storm prevailing, that the gas had to be lighted. In the midst of the confusion, Mr. McCORMICK, who had been mentioned in the correspondence of the *Evening Post*, in reference to Cuban bonds, rose, and denied emphatically all knowledge of the matter. He called upon the Chairman of the Sub-committee, Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, to state whether any evidence had been taken implicating him. Mr. BUTLER not being present, Mr. McCORMICK then addressed the same inquiry to Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, a member of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. DAVIS said he was not a member of the Sub-committee and knew nothing about its proceedings.

Some unimportant business was done by unanimous consent, but as it was impossible, owing to the storm and rattling on the roof, to understand what was going on, a recess of ten minutes was taken.

THE DUTY ON COAL.

After the recess, the Speaker proceeded to call committees for reports, commencing with the Committee on Ways and Means. No report being made from that committee, Mr. WARD rose and called attention to the resolution adopted by the House last Monday, on his motion, directing the Committee on Ways and Means to report as soon as practicable a bill abolishing the duty on coal.

Mr. HOOPER, acting Chairman of the Committee, remarked that if the resolution had been simply such as stated, the Committee would have had no difficulty in reporting the bill immediately. The subject had been taken up, but it was found that the resolution covered rather more ground than was at first supposed. The resolution instructed the Committee to report a bill abolishing the tariff on coal, so as to secure that important article of fuel to the people free from all taxation. That latter part of it was supposed by some members of the Committee to go further than simply admitting coal from abroad free of duty. One member, at least, had taken the ground that all direct and indirect taxes should be taken off coal.

Mr. WARD—The resolution was, perhaps, somewhat crude, but it seems very explicit.

Mr. CESSNA made the point of order that under the call nothing but reports from committees was in order.

The Speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. COX thought it the duty of the House to compel the committee to report.

The Speaker said it could not be done under the call.

Mr. COX—That Committee is contumacious and in contempt of the House.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, a member of the Committee, said that so far as it was in his power he would be very glad to obey the order of the House if he was permitted to do so.

Mr. CESSNA renewed his point of order.

Mr. ROOTS objected to the morning hour being consumed in buncombe speeches.

Mr. COX asked the Speaker as to the power of the House to enforce its order on the Committee.

The Speaker replied that the Committee on Ways and Means was authorized to report at any time on tax bills. If the Committee should, after a reasonable time, refuse to report the bill as ordered, it would be for the House, not for the Chair, to act as it might choose.

UNLAWFUL CERTIFICATION OF CHECKS.

After some further discussion to the same effect, the Committee on Banking and Currency reported the following bill to punish the unlawful certification of checks by officers of national banks, which, after a short discussion was passed:

That any officer, clerk or agent of any banking association, who shall willfully violate the provisions of an act entitled "An act in reference to certifying checks by national banks," approved March 3, 1869, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof in any Circuit or District Court of the United States, be fined not more than $5,000, or shall be imprisoned not more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the Court. *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall relieve any banking association from any of the penalties prescribed in the act to which this act refers.

ANOTHER CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. GARFIELD also reported back the Senate bill to provide a national currency of coin notes, and to equalize the distribution of circulating notes, with a substitute therefor.

Mr. COX, a member of the Committee, objected that no meeting of the Committee had been held to authorize that report.

Mr. GARFIELD explained that the meeting was held during the ten minutes' recess this morning.

The substitute was then read, being the ninety-five millions currency bill, with the funding and other sections struck out. The omitted sections are 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12.

The substitute having been read, Mr. COX again made the point of order that Mr. GARFIELD was not authorized to make the report.

The Speaker ruled that the point of order came too late, adding that if it had been persisted in when it had been first made he would have submitted the question to the House.

Mr. COX appealed from the decision of the Chair, and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. RANDALL moved that the House adjourn, and called for the yeas and nays, adding, in an undertone, that they would filibuster on this bill every morning hour from now till the end of the session.

During the roll-call the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till the morning hour on Tuesday, the appeal from the decision of the Chair having been withdrawn.

NATURALIZATION.

Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, from the Judiciary Committee, reported for discussion and action a bill to establish a uniform system of naturalization, and to regulate proceedings under the same. The bill makes the following conditions of citizenship:

Three years residence in the United States, with the intention to become a citizen, and six months residence in the State, and thirty days in the County or parish before application is made, the application to be filed twenty days in court; the proceedings for naturalization to be had before the United States Circuit and District Courts. In counties or parishes where there are not more than two stated terms of these Courts, proceedings may be had in any State Court of general jurisdiction having a clerk and seal. The naturalised citizen is not to exercise all the privileges of citizenship till after the end of six months from the date of the judgment. Aliens enlisted in the United States Army or Navy, and honorably discharged therefrom, may become citizens upon one year's actual residence. The bill consists of seventeen sections, containing detailed provisions for carrying it out and penalties for fraudulent actions under it.

Mr. DAVIS proceeded to explain the provisions of the bill, comparing them with the existing provisions of law on the subject. The effect of giving jurisdiction to State Courts, where not more than two stated terms of United States are held annually, was, he said, to give jurisdiction to the State Courts generally throughout the country, but to deprive them of it in the large cities where Federal Courts are held more frequently, the object being to prevent the frauds alleged to have been perpetrated in the larger cities. The provision postponing the exercise of all rights of citizenship for six months after the date of judgment of naturalization, he regarded as the great conservative element of the bill, because all the frauds connected with the present system have been hitherto perpetrated under the spur and excitement of heated political struggles. All parties had been in some degree chargeable with such frauds. He should not attempt to shield his own party, nor should any Democrat attempt to shield his by setting himself against a change of the law which would prevent such frauds on citizenship, such as all good men should deplore. That principle existed under the Constitution of New-York, where naturalization must cease sometime before the election. He defended the principle of the thirteenth section, which provides legal proceedings to be taken against persons charged with having fraudulently obtained naturalization papers.

Mr. WARD advocated the passage of the bill. He referred to the New-York election frauds of 1868, and believed that the time would come when the question would arise whether the people of the United States would allow their President and Vice-President to be counted out by the fraudulent votes of New-York City, and when that time came there would be civil war. Speaking of the necessity of purifying the ballot-box, Mr. HALDEMAN called out: "How about WHITTEMORE?"

Mr. WARD—I do not know what Mr. WHITTEMORE has to do with this discussion. He will be back here in a few days and we will see about him. He went on to speak of the Tammany organization as composed of a set of men who had no principles, no honesty, no integrity, who were simply public thieves, engaged in the business of robbing the City of New-York, and of controlling the State of New-York.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, a member of the Judiciary Committee, addressed the House in opposition to the bill. In his judgment the title of the bill would be improved, and its character much more clearly indicated by styling it a bill to establish a most intricate and difficult system of naturalization, and to hinder, delay, and, as far as possible, prevent naturalization, and to discourage intelligent foreigners from emigrating to the United States. It was disingenuous and hostile to the alien, and unfriendly to his naturalization. After criticising the various provisions of the bill, he went on to say that the cry of fraud was a pretext merely. The bill was inspired by hate and hostility to the Irish and Germans, and to the Catholic population. Its main-spring was partisan malignity, religious bigotry and intolerance. Every line and letter of it breathed the infernal spirit of Know-nothingism, and the convent and church-burning of native Americanism. For his own part, he was ready to support a measure extending the rights of citizenship to all aliens on their arrival in the United States, on their taking the oath to support the Constitution.

Mr. COX protested against the bill on various grounds.

Mr. SARGENT opposed the bill because he did not think it answered any useful purpose whatever, and would certainly vote against it unless the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. FITCH) excluding Chinese and Japanese from naturalization was agreed to. Not only were the Chinese alien to the language and faith of the American people, but they were Imperialists, and the Naturalization laws required that men should be attached to the institutions of the country. It had been said that LOUIS NAPOLEON, being an Imperialist, he could not become an American naturalized citizen. Neither could a Chinaman. Who ever heard of a Chinese Republican? Besides, the Chinese, as a race, were addicted to all the nameless vices of Asiatic civilization; and he warned the member from Massachusetts of the evil results that would attend the introduction of Chinese into that State, which had recently been commenced.

Mr. STEVENSON thought that nothing could be worse than the present naturalization system. It had been characterized by the gentleman from New-York (Mr. COX) as a "convenient system." That was the trouble. It was too convenient. Under it the worst class of aliens became naturalized at once through violations of the law; and the intelligent, moral class of aliens were kept on the outside of citizenship for five years.

Mr. FITCH advocated the amendment to exclude natives of China and Japan from naturalization. Following out this idea of imperialism expressed by Mr. SARGENT, he said that BISMARCK, that DISRAELI and that BULWER never could become naturalized American citizens, because they were aristocrats in their political aspirations; while, on the other hand, CHARLES DICKENS, JOHN BRIGHT and VICTOR HUGO could become naturalized American citizens. So it was that Chinese and Japanese never could be naturalized. The *canaille* of Paris and the *lazzaroni* of Naples had republican ideas, but where was there a republican sentiment in China or Japan? They were willing slaves; they were imperialists; they were without treaty; they had no fear for the obligations of an oath. True, they were frugal, sober and industrious, but they had a civilization of their own, with which American civilization could not assimilate; they were a race which could not be converted; they would contribute nothing to our schools and nothing to our churches. They would assume the functions of citizenship solely for the purpose of profit, and would sell them in gross to the highest bidder without its ever occurring to them that they had done anything wrong. He believed that even if the Chinese and Japanese were included in the Fifteenth Amendment they could be excluded from the polls by the Legislatures of California, Nevada and Oregon, who could pass bills simply providing that no natives of Asia should be entitled to vote. That would not conflict with the Fifteenth Amendment, which only refers to race, or color, or previous condition of servitude, not to the place of birth; but in the meantime there would be 50,000 Chinese and Japanese voters on the Pacific coast, and all those would be contracted for by six Chinese firms in San Francisco, and delivered according to contract. He warned his Republican friends that the passage of this bill would be the destruction of their party in the Pacific States.

Mr. AXTELL opposed the bill as cumbersome, and calculated to embarrass and retard naturalization.

Mr. FINKELNBURG opposed the bill, as he believed that it would render naturalization difficult, burdensome and oppressive.

Mr. McNEELY moved an amendment reducing the residence condition from three years to one year.

Mr. HAY complained of the trammels on debate in the House, which prevented him from discussing the bill as he would desire. He opposed the bill as oppressive and hostile to immigrants, and he therefore moved to lay the bill on the table.

On the intimation that that motion would cut off several members who desired to speak, Mr. HAY withdrew the motion.

Mr. SCHUMAKER opposed the bill as a direct stab at European emigration.

Mr. DEGENER thought the bill had given a splendid opportunity to the Democrats to make capital out of.

Many Democrats, (laughing)—"That is so."

Mr. DEGENER was inclined to move to lay it on the table, but out of courtesy would not do so.

Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, gave notice that he would move the previous question to-morrow morning, and moved an adjournment.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, hoped the bill would be disposed of this evening.

The motion to adjourn was negatived.

Messrs. COX and JUDD moved that the bill be laid on the table.

Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, asked to have the bill recommitted, but objection was made.

Mr. WARD renewed the motion to adjourn, but it was again voted down.

The bill was then laid on the table—yeas 102, nays 62, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Ambler, Archer, Asper, Atwood, Axtell, Barry, Beatty, Beck, Bird, Booker, Brooks of Massachusetts, Brooks of New-York, Burchard, Budett, Burr, Calkin, Clark of Kansas, Cleaveland, Coburn, Conger, Cramer, Cox, Crebs, Colton, Cullen, Dawes, Degener, Dox, Dyer, Eldridge, Finkelnburg, Fitch, Fox, Getz, Gibson, Griswold, Haight, Haldeman, Hambledon of Maryland, Hamill, Harris, Hawkins, Hawley, Hay, Heflin, Hill, Holman, Johnson, Judd, Kellogg, Kerr, Knott, Lawrence, Lewis, Logan, Marshall, Mayham, McCormick, McNeely, Milnes, Moore of Ohio, Moore of Illinois, Morgan, Morrissey, Mungen, Newsham, Niblack, Orth, Packard, of Indiana, Potter, Randall, Reeves, Rice, Rogers, Sargent, Sawyer, Schumaker, Schofield, Sheldon of Louisiana, Shober, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Oregon, Stevenson, Stiles, Strader, Swann, Sweeney, Taffe, Trimble, Tyne, Upson, Van Auken, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wells, Wilkinson, Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Massachusetts, Winchester, Wood, Woodward—102.

NAYS—Messrs. Armstrong, Arnell, Ayer, Bailey, Banks, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blair, Bolles, Buck, Buckley, Buffington, Butler of Tennessee, Cessna, Churchill, Cobb, Cook, Cowles, Dawes, Dickey, Dixon, Donley, Ferris, Garfield, Gilfillan, Hale, Hoar, Kelley of Pennsylvania, Ketcham, Knapp, Laflin, Maynard, McCarthy, McGrew, McKenzie, Mercur, Morphis, Morrill of Pennsylvania, Myers, Negley, O'Neill, Packer of Pennsylvania, Palmer, Peck, Platte, Porter, Prosser, Roots, Smith of Tennessee, Stoughton, Strickland, Tanner, Taylor, Tillman, Townsend, Twitchell, Van Horn, Ward, Whittemore, Winans—62.

Mr. DAVIS voted in the affirmative so as to be able to move a reconsideration, which motion he made when the vote was announced.

Mr. JUDD moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Without disposing of the motion, the House at 5:15 o'clock adjourned.

SENTENCE OF CRIMINALS.

Cases Before the Court of General Sessions—Career of a Bigamist—Adventure of a Female Pickpocket on Broadway.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, CARL F. BIERD, IMPFEL, otherwise GUSTAV C. BIERD, formerly a resident of Stuttgart, Germany, was charged with having more wives than the law allows. The complainant was MARGARET C. COLLINS, of No. 211 Fifth-street. Statements were made at the time of the prisoner's arrest, on the 6th of May last, showing that he was married to BERTHA BISMARCK by Rev. C. STOHLMANN, in 1863, after having previously lived with her as her paramour; that he abandoned her in December last, running away with a married woman named CHERET, of No. 88 Franklin-street, who carried with her $5,000 of her husband's money; and, finally, that he was married to Miss COLLINS, by Rev. GEORGE W. WOODRUFF, pastor of the Seventh-street Methodist Episcopal Church, in June, 1868, and that he deserted her after living with her a short time. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for three years and six months.

The trial of a young woman named SARAH ANN CHRISTIAN, alias Annie Clegg, on an indictment charging her with larceny from the person, revealed the fact that she had stolen a purse containing twenty-five cents from the dress-pocket of MARY RANNELS, of No. 190 Grand-street, while the latter was taking a promenade on Broadway. It appeared in evidence that the complainant was jostled against and pushed by the accused, in order to divert her attention while the theft was being committed. The accused was caught, however, in the act of escaping with the purse in her possession. She was convicted—after which the Recorder said that she was known to the Police as a professional English pickpocket. She was sent to State Prison for five years.

JOHN DILLON was sent to State Prison for four years for having stolen a silver watch from the vest-pocket of JAMES MARSHALL, of No. 198 Third-avenue, while the latter was lying asleep in a doorway at No. 168 Third-avenue. The occurrence was witnessed by Policeman KING, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who arrested the offender.

JOHN BARMORE, caught in the act of carrying off two overcoats from the house of ISAAC STILLE, at No. 22 Third-street, pleaded guilty, and was then sent to the Penitentiary for six months. JOHN H. GRAHAM pleaded guilty to having stolen a bay horse worth $1,000, the property of T. C. DEYO, from the custody of HENRY H. MORGAN, at No. 70 Robinson-street. The animal was found in his possession by Policeman MARTIN, of the Seventh Precinct. He was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. WM. SMITH was acquitted on an indictment charging him with having broken into the liquor-store of DANIEL SIMMON, at No. 829 Eighth-avenue, after which the Court adjourned until this morning.

Mysterious Murder in Westchester County.

Considerable excitement was occasioned on City Island, a few days ago, by the discovery of the body of an unknown man, apparently a German, about thirty years old, in the water on the shore, with a long gash under the right ear, inflicted with some sharp instrument. A piece of a watch guard-chain, with a seal attached, was hanging to the vest, indicating that the chain had been broken and carried off with the watch. Without sending for a Coroner, Mr. SPARKS, of Pelhamville, Justice of the Peace, proceeded to hold an inquest upon the body of the murdered man, and the jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death by a stab, inflicted with some sharp instrument by some person unknown to the jury. On the person of the deceased a small sum of money was found and on one of his fingers was a ring. The body was given over to the town authorities for interment. The following day a legal gentleman residing in another part of the town, visited City Island, and learned the particulars about finding the body; and having on his way read an advertisement relative to the mysterious disappearance of Mr. FREDERICK ETZOLD, of Union Hill, Hudson County, N. J., while on his way from Bridgeport, Conn., to his home, perceived that the description given of Mr. ETZOLD corresponded in many particulars with that of the murdered man. Information of that fact was at once communicated to Mrs. ETZOLD, who, it is understood, will visit City Island today for the purpose of examining the body, and satisfying herself whether it is that of her husband or not. Mr. ETZOLD had a valuable watch and about $150 in his possession when he left the residence of his friends in Bridgeport, since which time no clew to his whereabouts has been discovered, unless the body found is his.

Capt. LEVINUS, of City Island, expresses his conviction that the body found will prove to be that of Mr. ETZOLD, and that he was murdered while on board one of the Bridgeport steamers; while the friends of Mrs. ETZOLD feel confident that he left Bridgeport by a train of the New-Haven Railroad, and that in all probability he reached New-York in safety. At present the disappearance of Mr. ETZOLD is a great mystery. He was doing an extensive and prosperous business at Union Hill, and was highly esteemed by the citizens of that place.

Seventh Regiment Festivities.

The Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment held a meeting last night at the armory, Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS presiding. It was decided that the Society go on their annual excursion next Thursday, the 15th inst., when the members will proceed to the Continental Hotel, Long Branch, per special steamer and train, and have a good time. The members will meet at 8½ o'clock A. M., and the steamer will leave Warren-street pier at 9½. Grafulla's band will accompany the excursion party, and the veterans will appear in dark clothes and white vests.

The fourth company of the regiment have agreed to go on an excursion in a few days to the Highlands, per steamer, and they will be received by the fifth company on their return.

The Regimental Excursion Committee, consisting of Col. CLARK, Quartermaster WEED, Commissary INGERSOLL, Adjt. FITZGERALD and other officers, left town last night to perfect their arrangements for the passage of the regiment through Philadelphia, and the visit of the command to Cape May. The excursion of the regiment will take place on or about the 14th of July, and last three days.

Milk-Venders Punished for Adulteration.

Five milk-dealers, named Henry Hildebrandt, Henry Knapp, George Muller, Bernard Selier and James Stanley, were charged before Justices DOWLING and SHANDLEY, at the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, with having peddled milk adulterated with water.

The defendants were discovered by the Police in Forty-eighth-street, near Lexington-avenue, while in the act of mixing the milk in their cans with water from a public hydrant, previous to starting on their delivery routes.

Justice DOWLING inveighed in severe terms against the accused, asserting that the custom which they practiced was more injurious than quack medicine. He sentenced KNAPP and MULLER, who were tried and convicted, to one month's imprisonment each in the Penitentiary, and also to pay a fine of $50. The other three prisoners pleaded guilty, and were subsequently sent to the City Prison for twenty days, besides being fined $50 each.

Extensive Fire in Tenth-Avenue.

Yesterday morning, about 1½ o'clock, flames were discovered in the frame building No. 741 Tenth-avenue, owned and occupied by HENRY LOHER as a junk-shop, whose loss is estimated at $500. The flames extended to his stable, adjoining, which was destroyed, together with three horses, belonging to different persons. The stable was valued at $250 and insured for $150. The frame building on the same lot, owned and occupied by LOHER as a dwelling, was damaged to the extent of $700. The rope-walk of LOUIS HEINZ, No. 743 Tenth-avenue, was damaged, in building and stock, to the extent of $1,500, and was insured for $600. The frame buildings Nos. 508 and 510 West Fifty-first-street, were also reached by the flames and injured to the amount of $800, and the stable of J. JORDAN, No. 512 West Fifty-first-street, was slightly damaged. Nothing has yet been learned of the origin of the disaster.

Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association—Colored Voters to be Represented in the Executive Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held at their head-quarters, Lincoln Hall, in Thirty-third-street, last evening, the President, E. H. REID, in the chair. No business of importance was transacted. At a preliminary meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association, Messrs. NODINE and HEBIG, members of the Committee, tendered their resignation, for the purpose of giving the colored voters of the district a representation on the Committee. On motion, it was voted that the colored Grant Club of the district be requested to name two men of their organization as candidates for the vacant places in the Executive Committee.

The Plea of Insanity in Criminal Cases—What Should Have Been Done with McFarland.

At a meeting of the Medico-Legal Society of the City of New-York, held in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, last evening, Dr. JAMES J. O'DEA read a paper on "The Plea of Insanity in Criminal Cases," in which he said that the introduction of this plea should always be genuine, and not a mere piece of legal strategy on the part of counsel for the defense. Alluding to the Cole case and McFarland case, he said there was danger that the belief would become general that the murderer is in every case more or less insane. A reform was needed in the administration of the law as regards insanity. Whether this reform should be of the character recommended by Gov. ALCORN, of Mississippi—that when this plea is set up it should be decided in the Court of Chancery to be passed upon separately, and if there decided to be well sustained should be allowed in the Circuit Court, and if not, not; or whether the manner of getting medical experts to testify should be the object of reform—was an open question. His remedy would be to have the Court appoint the medical experts in the case, and not, as now, allow them to be called by either side. The only true expert, in the speaker's opinion, was one who knew the workings of the human mind when healthy, as well as when it was in an insane condition.

Dr. WM. A. HAMMOND approved of the sentiments contained in the paper, but thought there would be difficulty in putting Gov. ALCORN'S recommendation into practice. In his (Dr. HAMMOND'S) opinion the hypothetical questions always put to medical witnesses in cases where insanity is sought to be established, should be framed and put by the Court, based on the evidence elicited, and not by counsel on either side; for these questions are now framed to suit the prosecution or the defense, as the case may be. He contended, also, that insane men should be punished according to the extent of the crime committed. Even hanging them might be safe in some instances, (as he thought it possible for them, in many cases, to control their impulses,) as it would prevent the propagation of insane people. The letting loose of McFARLAND, he thought, was an outrage; for he was now the only man in this community who was privileged to do just as he pleases. He should have been sent to the insane asylum.

The Latest Foreign Papers.

Mr. BRENTANO has received his usual abundant assortment of foreign papers by the last mails, and they may be found today on the counters of his well-known new store, No. 33 Union-square. The *Graphic*, an excellent number, undisfigured by the so-called "American Sketches;" *Nature*, *Punch*, the *Illustrated London News* and the *Saturday Review* are among the latest arrivals.

THE DEMAND OF THE SEASON for cool and comfortable, elegant and economical garments, is fully met, so far as men and boys are concerned, in the immense stock of unequaled clothing now offering at the extensive stores of DEVLIN & CO., Broadway and Grand-st., Broadway and Warren-st.—*Advertisement.*

WALTHAM WATCHES the best to buy, and the cheapest place to buy is at FULLER & CO.'s, No. 25 John-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

The Fenian Plot in England; The Crops in Europe; Two Terrible Accidents; The Spanish Cortes; The Ecumenical Council; The Roumania Massacre Story; The Red River Troubles.

Political Affairs.

Summary of the Proceedings of Congress; Appointments; The Work Before the Men of the Republican Party.

General Topics.

A Council at the Indian Bureau—Red Cloud's Oration—Indian Outrages on Bear Creek; An Emancipated Slave's Gratitude; Singular Premonition of Death; Railroad Accidents.

Agricultural.

Farmers' Club—Millet for Horses—Buckwheat—A New Market System—Implement Trial at Utica—Hay—Strawberry Exhibition—The Sunflower—Food for Trout; Large Sale of Blood Stock.

Local Intelligence.

The Masonic Jubilee—Laying the Corner-Stone of the New Temple; The Baptists; A World's Museum; Singular Conduct of a Lunatic; Destructive Fire in Newark; Sad Case of Attempted Suicide by a School Girl; Cruelty to Prisoners; Wesley's Bible.

Editorial Comments.

The Dregs at the Top; Another Convert to Revenue Reform; The New Funding Bill; The Democrats and the National Bonds; Cuba Once More; San Domingo; Result of Low Tolls; Brothers of the Mystic Tie; The Appeal of the Red Men; Honest Elections: Town or country; A Fresh Series of Miracles; Meerschaums and Tomahawks.

The Markets.

Specially prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5. Ten copies, one year, $25.

An extra copy to getter-up of Club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Grand Park.

NOTICE.

A special invitation to visit GRAND PARK BEFORE THE DAY OF SALE is extended to all real estate men, especially to parties who may contemplate purchasing suburban property, and more particularly to the citizens of Mamaroneck, Scarsdale, Rye, White Plains, New-Rochelle and the vicinity.

The extensive improvements are growing into shape to be examined, and the character and importance of this immense enterprise must command universal approbation.

SPECIAL CARS

on the 2¼ train

SATURDAY,

will convey ladies and gentlemen to the Park, and carriages will be in waiting to conduct them over the grounds.

Trains return at 4:39 and 7:11 P. M.

ANDREW WILSON, JR., No. 317 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

The Combination of a Central Location for business with a quiet and retired home, is afforded by the addition of forty suites of rooms to the AMERICAN HOUSE, Boston. Travelers will find this hotel one of the best in the land.

Patents Obtained in the United States and all foreign countries by MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row., publishers *Scientific American*.

Lyon's Tooth Tablets are compact, pure, of delicate flavor, elegantly put up and suited to refined taste.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Boots and Shoes of Every Variety at Reduced prices. C. C. RICHMOND, 573 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—VONDERSMITH.—On Wednesday evening, June 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 100 4th-av., by Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, D. D., J. SPENCE ANDERSON to EMMA R., daughter of Eli W. Vondersmith, M. D., all of this City.

DOWNS—BERTINE.—On Wednesday, June 8, at the M. E. Church, Babylon, L. I., by Rev. I. La Valle, DANIEL HALLOCK DOWNS, of New-York, and SARAH A. MACFARLANE, grand-daughter of the late James T. Bertine, of Babylon. No cards.

DURYEE—HOAG.—On Wednesday, June 8, at the Chapel of the Holy Savior, by the Rev. A. B. Carter, D. D., J. E. DURYEE to LILLIE, only daughter of the late Harvy Hoag, all of this City.

DUNNING—HOPPIN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 8, by Rev. Wm. B. Bodine, HENRY A. DUNNING, to ANNIE, youngest daughter of the late Henry Hoppin, of Providence, R. I. No cards.

MACOMBER—COLLERD.—On Tuesday, June 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, Prospect Home, Bergen County, N. J., by Rev. F. B. Romeyne, D. D., Dr. H. K. MACOMBER, of Boston, to Miss AMELIA M., eldest daughter of Abram Collerd, Esq. No cards.

SISE—STURGIS.—On Wednesday, 8th inst., by Rev. Dr. Bellows, FRANCIS P. SISE to Miss CHARLOTTE H., daughter of William Sturgis, Esq.

DIED.

ARCHER.—On Wednesday, June 8, KATE RHODES, infant daughter of James B. and Marie Louise Archer.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, 152d-st., Washington-Heights, on Friday afternoon, the 10th inst., at 4 o'clock.

BOGARDUS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, June 8, JOSEPH DURYEA, son of E. Webster and Emily F. Bogardus, and grandson of Thomas Wood, Esq., in his 7th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice, on Friday afternoon, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his grandparents, No. 45 Charles-st. The remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.

FALLS.—On Tuesday, the 7th inst., MARY F. FALLS, widow of the late W. H. Falls, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 10th inst., at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 7 West 24th-st.

MASTERTON.—At Kilbourne, Wis., June 3, MARY G., wife of George M. Masterton, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, Willet Seaman, Bronxville, on Friday, June 10, at 10 o'clock A. M. Train of New-York and Harlem Railroad leaves 26th-st. at 9¼ A. M. for Bronxville, where carriages will be in attendance.

MARTINE.—Suddenly, Wednesday, June 8, at Greenburg, Westchester County, ELEANOR C., wife of Caleb Martine, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Upper Methodist Church, White Plains, Friday, June 10, at 4 o'clock P. M. Carriages at the Depot, White Plains, on the arrival of the 10¾ train from New-York.

NEVIUS.—On Wednesday morning, 8th inst., MATILDA, wife of Peter I. Nevius, Jr., and daughter of the late Isaac Walker.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 11 West 12th-st.

MEIGHAN.—On Thursday, June 9, 1870, FREDERICK C., only child of Thomas J. and Phebe S. Meighan, aged 1 year and 21 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 143 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, June 10, at 3 P. M.

THOMAS.—At Harlem, on the 8th inst., after a long illness, Mrs. HARRIET THOMAS, relict of Capt. Benjamin Thomas, of Providence, R. I., in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, James Manchester, No. 315 East 120th-st., at 5 P. M., this day, Friday, 10th inst. Friends of the family invited to attend.

WASHBURN.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, June 8, JOHN REANF WASHBURN, of this City.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of L. C. Moore, No. 124 West 43d-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WINANS.—On Tuesday, 7th inst., GEORGE LOUIS, son of Elias P. and Frances E. Winans.

His friends and acquaintance, and the relatives and friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 325 West 22d-st., on Friday, 10th inst., at 3 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LIFE-SUSTAINING ORGANS.

The two organs which minister most directly to the support of the body are the stomach and liver. In the former the first process of digestion takes place under the action of that powerful solvent, the gastric juice. Thence the food, converted into a pulp, passed into the duodenum, where it is subjected to the action of the bile or gall flowing from the liver, and of the fluid generated by the pancreas, or sweet-bread of the system. These secretions separate the nutritious portion from the rest, and it is then taken up by the absorbent vessels and conveyed into the channels of circulation in the form of venous blood, while the waste matter is discharged through the bowels. Unless all these processes are duly performed, disease of some sort is inevitable, and the best of all medicinal agents for preserving or restoring the tone and regulating the action of the three organs, (the stomach, liver and intestines,) by which the threefold work is carried on, is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Indigestion is generally accompanied by constipation, and the gentle cathartic operation of the Bitters is no less important in cases of this kind, than its tonic effect upon the stomach and the biliary gland. Beauty of person as well as health depend in no small degree upon the regularity of the excretive functions. A sallow complexion, a thick, opaque, coarse skin, a tainted breath, rush of blood to the head, loss of memory, headache, and extreme mental depression, are the usual accompaniments of costiveness. A course of the Bitters will infallibly relieve, and finally banish, these obnoxious symptoms, while invigorating the stomach and promoting healthy action in the liver. This genial vegetable stomachic and alterative strikes at disease in its primary sources, the assimilating, secretive and expulsive organs, and the cures it effects are consequently thorough and complete.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.

Complete outfits of China, Glass, Gas-fixtures, Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, at about half-price.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.

White French China Dinner Sets, 162 pieces, $30.

White French China Dinner Sets, 175 pieces, $39 50.

Colored and Gilt French China Dinner Sets, 167 pieces, $67.

Colored and Gilt French China Tea Sets at half-price.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.

Silver-plated Ice Pitchers, $5.

Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, $37.

Silver-plated Coffee Urns, $14.

Silver-plated Baking Dishes, $1 50.

Ivory-handled Sheffield Dinner Knives, $6 the dozen.

Ivory-handled Sheffield Dessert Knives, $5 the dozen.

Everything to be sold.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

BUY WARNOCK & CO.'S

FIVE-DOLLAR DRAB CASSIMERE DRESS HAT.

IT IS "THE HAT" FOR THE TIMES.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF FELT AND STRAW HATS FOR GENTLEMEN, BOYS AND YOUTHS AT LOW PRICES. 519 BROADWAY.

NOTICE.

The Free Labor and Intelligence Bureau, under the charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, has removed to Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, one block west of Broadway, where parties can be furnished with first-class help of both sexes free of charge. JAMES DONAHUE, Superintendent.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

Nos. 90, 92, and 94, Grand-st., New-York,

PUBLISH FRIDAY, JUNE 10,

I.

BREEZIE LANGTON.

A Novel. By HAWLEY SMART, author of "A Race for a Wife." Octavo, paper covers. Price, 75 cents.

II.

WOMAN'S FRIENDSHIP.

By GRACE AGUILAR. With new Illustrations. One vol., 12mo., cloth. Price, $1.

The fifth issue of a new and elegant edition of Grace Aguilar's famous novels, each volume with new illustrations and handsomely bound. Previously issued, "Home Influence," "Mother's Recompense," "The Vale of Cedars," and "Home Scenes and Heart Studies." To be followed rapidly by the other works of this popular author.

III.

CONTARINI FLEMING.

By Right Hon. BENJAMIN DISRAELI. One vol., octavo, paper. Price, 50 cents.

The second issue of a new cheap edition of Disraeli's Novels. Already published, "Henrietta Temple." To be followed by "Alroy," "Vivian Grey," "Venetia," "The Young Duke," &c.

IV.

NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED.

An entirely new edition for 1870. With revisions and new illustrations. The most elegant brochure, descriptive and illustrative of the Metropolis, ever issued; containing fifty engravings on wood and two maps; handsomely printed on calendered paper, and with cover printed in a tint. Price, 50 cents.

V.

ESSAYS, CRITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

By T. BABINGTON MACAULAY. One vol., 8vo, red cloth. Price, $2.

The third volume of a new edition of the British Essayists. To be completed in six volumes octavo. Price, $2 per volume. Previously published, "Mackintosh's Miscellanies," "Carlyle's Miscellanies," and "Jeffrey's Miscellanies." To be followed by the writings of Wilson, Alison, Talford, and others.

D. APPLETON & CO. have recently published:

I.—QUEEN HORTENSE: A Life-Picture of the Napoleonic Era. By LOUISA MUHLBACH. Translated by Chapman Coleman. 1 vol., 8vo. Illustrated. Paper covers, $1; cloth, $1 50.

II.—THE CAGED LION. A Novel. By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE, author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," "The Chaplet of Pearls," &c. One vol., 12mo, pp. 347. Price, $1 25.

III.—LOTHAIR. A Novel. By Right Hon. B. DISRAELI, M. P. From advance sheets. 12mo. Cloth. Price, $2. Cheap edition, octavo, paper covers. Price, $1.

IV.—THE WOMAN OF BUSINESS. By MARMION SAVAGE, author of "The Bachelor of the Albany." One vol., octavo, paper. Price, 75 cents.

V.—A RACE FOR A WIFE. By the author of "Breezie Langton." One vol., octavo, paper. Price, 50 cents.

VI.—HENRIETTA TEMPLE. A Love Story. By Right Hon. BENJAMIN DISRAELI. One vol., octavo, paper. Price, 50 cents.

VII.—SKELETON TOURS through England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Poland, and Spain, with various ways of getting from place to place, the time occupied, and the cost of each journey to a party of four. With some of the principal things to see, especially country-houses. By HENRY WINTHROP SARGENT. 18mo. 109 pp. Price, $1.

. Either of above sent by mail to any address in the United States, post-paid, on receipt of price.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

But little was done at the Exchange, yesterday, the only sales made being by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., who knocked down some very valuable property at remarkably low prices, viz.:

Three lots on the north side of Baltic-street, between Classon and Franklin avenues, 340 feet from class on avenue, in the vicinity of Prospect Park, Brooklyn; each lot 20x131 feet; buildings to be of brown stone or brick-fronts, with 20 feet court-yards. These lots were sold, one with the privilege, and brought $1,050 each, Mr. GEORGE CRAWFORD being the buyer.

There was also sold a Gothic residence standing in the center of a plot 100 feet square on the east side of Grove-avenue, opposite Second-place, known as "Forest Grove," in the town of Morrisania, Westchester County, and near the railroad depot, for $7,050, Mr. E. H. MITCH being the buyer.

WM. H. RAYNOR has sold one lot, 25x114, with stable on rear, in Thirty-third-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, for $13,000; three lots on Fifth-avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets, fronting Central Park, for $85,000. He also reports the sale of two lots, north-west corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, and one lot on rear, fronting One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, all full lots, for $18,000.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Beekman-place, w. s., 76 ft. n. of 49th-st., 18.10x80 x4.7x10x14.3x90 ...... $22,800
Beach-st. and Chapel-st., n. w. corner, 21x50x44.9 x67.3, ½ part 11,000
Hillside-st., s. s., 337 ft. e. of Kingsbridge road, 50x226.6 ...... }
Hillside-st., s. s., 437 ft. e. of Kingsbridge-road, 50x226.9 ...... } 8,000
Hillside-st., s. s., 539.10 ft. e. of Kingsbridge road, 50.10x248.9 ...... }
Henry-st., s. s., 259.8 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 23.6x96.9 ...... nom.
22d-st., n. s., 449.1 ft. w. of 8th-av., 37.1x97.8 25,000
31st-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.9x100 17,000
49th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.6x100.5 6,500
58th-st., s. s., 195 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100x100.5 18,500
69th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x95.11x13x38x 85 16,000
71st-st. and 4th-av., n. e. corner, 20x102.2 16,000
81st and 82d sts., between Avenues A and B, 135.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 18.9x22.4x6.3x263x12.10x 51.5 360
112th-st., n. s., 235 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x½ block ...... nom.
124th-st., n. s., 127 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.11 12,050
124th-st., n. s., 147 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.11 15,100

Leases Recorded.

1st-av. and 36th-st., s. e. corner, 46x33, 10 years, per year $1,000
7th-av., 100 ft. s. of 54th-st., 2 9-12 years, per year. 1,080
6th-av. and 55th-st., s. e. corner, 2 11-12 years, per year 1,350

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank Road and New-Jersey-av., n. e. corner, 78x109.2 ...... $3,000
Clymer-st., s. s., 166 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 19.5x80 4,000
Herkimer-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Utica-av., 25x100. 950
Keap-st., s. s., 167 ft. e. of Lee-av., 22.4x100 1,600
Keap-st., s. s., 122 ft. e. of Lee-av., 22.4x100 1,600
President-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 25x 131 5,000
Sackett-st., s. w. s., 242 ft. n. w. of 5th-av., 25x95. 875
Van Buren-st. and Patchen-av., n. e. cor., 25x86 .. 4,500
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Smith-av., 110x100 .. 4,500
Myrtle-av., n. s., 45 ft. e. of Schenck-st., 16.8x75 .. 8,000
Sheffield-av., e. s., 140 ft. n. of South Carolina-av., 20x100 1,500
3d-av., n. w. s., 28 ft. n. e. of 11th-st., 18x80 4,000

Flatbush.

Clarkson-st., n. s., lot No. 31, Clarkson's map, 75 x249.3 ...... $4,600

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

Lot No. 129, s. w. Mt. Vernon, 100x115 ...... $5,000
Lot No. 130, s. w. Mt. Vernon, 80x165 1,000
Lots Nos. 126, 127 and 128, s. w. Mt. Vernon 1,000
1st-av. and 2d-st., n. e. corner, 39x157 3,500

Rye.

Elm-place, n. s., 158 ft. w. of Purchase-av., 100x 100 ...... $1,585
Grace Church-st., n. s., adjoining J. Hawkins', 20 acres 24,000
1st-av., e. s., 55x187 1,200

Mount Pleasant.

Beekman-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Washington-st., 50x125 ...... $6,750

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Scott-st., n. s., lot No. 12, block No. 4, H. & W. map, 25x100 ...... $2,500
Montgomery-st., n. s., Jno. Serk's property, 58 x100 12,000

Harrison.

Cross-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-st., 25x100 ...... $430

Bayonne.

Sections Nos. 150, 158, 172, 151, 165 and 186, on map of Cottage lot $3,500

Newark.

Weydell-st., e. s., 300 ft. s. of River-st., 25x100 ...... $270

Milburn.

Moorehouse to W. Sayre, 11 4-100 acres $1,650

Montclair.

Park and Elmwood avs., s. e. corner, 108x212 ...... $3,000
Sherman-av., w. s., adjoining W. Lander's property 400

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY ATTIC and basement house, with two-story extension; all the improvements; ground, 37 feet 6 inches by 100, on Pulaski-st., south side; first house from Marcy-av., Brooklyn, Long Island; terms easy. De Kalb-avenue cars pass the street. Enquire on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., fully furnished, an elegant house and twenty-five acres, situated only two miles from the station and one hour and thirty minutes from New-York by express trains; house is 56x28 feet, two-story, basement and attic, built in the very best manner by day's work, and finished in a superior manner in hard-wood; contains fifteen rooms, besides basement, containing large kitchen, laundry, with stationary tubs, milk-room, dairy, wine-cellar and storage for fuel, with linen, cedar or clothes-closets in every room; also bath-room and water-closets on each floor; out-buildings consist of a new carriage-house, 30x30 feet; barn, 26x40 feet; gardener's-house, 27x28 feet; hot-house, cow-house, wood-shed, hennery, ice-house filled, &c.; house is charmingly situated on Morris Plains, and commands fine views of Dover Mountains, Morristown Hills, &c.; a mountain stream runs through the place, supplying the house and a large fish-pond near the house. This place will be sold, if desired, with all the furniture, including bed and table-linen, fine cut and engraved glass-ware, pictures, fancy articles, plated-ware, garden and farm tools, carriage and work horses, pony, pony-chaise, depot and other wagons, harnesses, &c. Any person desiring to secure a delightfully-situated and completely-furnished establishment, without trouble and at short notice will find this an opportunity rarely equaled. Fine lawn and garden planted, &c. Apply, for permits and price to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HANDSOME SUBURBAN RESIDENCE for sale at Elizabeth, forty to fifty minutes from New-York; frequent communication at cheap rates by the most commodious railroad lines; house of twelve rooms, modern fittings, lawn, fruit-trees, one acre; price $15,000. Address HOUSE, Box No. 225 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT DUNDEE LAKE, PASSAIC, N. J., a convenient gothic cottage, eight rooms, stable and carriage-house, three-quarters of an acre in garden and lawn, fine shade and ornamental trees, five minutes' walk from Clifton Depot, fifty minutes from New-York by Erie Railroad. Price $6,250. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J.—FRENCH-ROOF cottage: seven rooms; stable; grounds finely shaded; location high; very attractive and healthy. Price, $3,800; terms easy. B. F. SMALL, No. 109 Pearl-st.

$1,500.—GOOD HOUSE OUT-BUILDings, nine acres land and store-house, in small village; four miles from Erie Railroad, 107 from City. See owner, No. 167 Broadway, basement, Room No. 3.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

SUMMER RESIDENCES.

TO LET, for the season, a furnished cottage of eight rooms, beautifully located by the sea-side, with coach-house, stables, &c., and abundance of fruit trees of every kind; at a convenient distance from the City with daily access both ways; both fresh and salt water bathing. Address HIGHLANDS, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A STORY AND A HALF HOUSE in New Jersey, with good garden and three acres, containing six rooms; barn and other buildings; all in good order; about two miles from Milburn station, on Morris and Essex Railroad, and one mile from Springfield.

Will be rented low to a good tenant; possession given immediately.

Apply to HIRAM RAYNOR, Executor, No. 76 Bowery, or to A. T. WOODRUFF, Postmaster, Springfield, N. J.

LONG BRANCH.—TO RENT FOR THE Summer, furnished, a large cottage containing eighteen rooms, delightfully situated, facing the ocean, next to Howland's Hotel; six acres of land, stabling for horses, ice-house filled and out-house for servants. Apply at No. 140 5th-av., New-York, or Howland's Hotel, Long Branch.

NEWTOWN, L. I.—TO LEASE, A HOUSE, beautifully situated on Clermont-terrace, near the Railroad Depot; possession immediately; rent $800 per annum, to commence Aug. 1. Apply at Railroad Depot.

TO LET.—WEST POINT, NEAR COZZENS' Hotel, a furnished cottage to let, containing twelve rooms. For terms, &c., address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

DESIRABLE SUMMER RESIDENCES to rent for the season or year, and for sale, at Irvington, Tarrytown, in New-Jersey and elsewhere. J. D. & J. H. SKIDMORE, No. 82 Cedar-st.

THE WHOLE OR PART OF A handsomely furnished house; everything requisite for housekeeping in a private family, at No. 44 West 26th-st.; first-class location; terms moderate.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AND THREE ACRES, on road from Peekskill to Mahopac; ten rooms; rent $300, furnished at $500. Apply at No. 91 Fulton-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A first-class hotel, with about ninety rooms, on Broadway, below Steward's upper store; furniture and equipments complete. For rent of house, price of furniture, and other information, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, 2 No. Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, IN TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT AND SUBstantial store No. 26 Beekman-st.; ninety feet deep, center and side light; admirable location for paper, hardware or metal trade. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—SMALL STORE ON 19TH-ST., close to Broadway; rent only $600; location first-rate for tailor, boot-maker, &c. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 1,302 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, TWO FURnished rooms, without board, between 14th and 23d sts, and between 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 39 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.—SATURDAY, June 11, at 2½ P. M., on the premises, auction sale of a desirable residence at Englewood, N. J.

This property is well located on the corner of the Tenafly road and Ivy-lane, three minutes' walk from Highland Station, and on an elevation commanding extensive views of the valley and overlooking the Town of Englewood; the dwelling is a gothic cottage containing thirteen rooms in good order; the grounds comprise about two acres, very handsomely improved and laid out, with lawns and walks, a good garden and an abundance of fruit, shade and evergreen trees; stable room for three horses.

Parties wishing to attend the sale will take the 1 P. M. train by Northern Railroad from the foot of Chambers-st. to Highland Station, returning at 4:27 P. M.

Maps, permits and full particulars can be had of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

WILLIAM M. LITTLE, Auctioneer.

BY WYCKOFF & LITTLE. GREAT SALE OF 1,000 LOTS AT VALLEY STREAM, L. I. GRAND OPPORTUNITY. FREE EXCURSION AND COLLATION.

On TUESDAY, June 14, 1870, on the premises, 1,000 lots at Valley Stream, L. I., at 1 o'clock; one of the most delightful locations on the island, on the South-side Railroad, thirty-five minutes from Bushwick-av. depot, Brooklyn. All the trains of the South-side Railroad stop at Valley Stream, it being the junction of four railroads. Residents of Valley Stream can be in New-York at 7 A. M. and leave the City after 6 P. M. Valley Stream is proverbially healthful. It is laid out into streets and avenues. Beautiful villas have been built upon the property. Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. A special train will leave the depot, South Eighth-street, Brooklyn, on the morning of the sale, at 11 A. M. The collation will be ready on the arrival of the train.

Maps and free tickets for the excursion, and free tickets to view the property, may be obtained at the office of WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn, or of J. N. WYCKOFF, Sr., No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY NORTH-WEST CORNER OF NASSAU AND ANN STS., BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, IN PARTITION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Samuel Wood, Esq., referee:

NASSAU AND ANN STREETS—The plot of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate on the north-west corner of Nassau and Ann sts., and known as No. 107 Nassau-st. and Nos. 25 and 27 Ann-st., being 34 feet 9 inches on Nassau-st., 70 feet 7 inches on Ann-st., 44 feet 1 inch rear, and 70 feet on the north line.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10—AT 12 M., AT EXchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway: THIRTEENTH WARD PROPERTY.

RIDGE-STREET.—Two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 61 Ridge-st., between Rivington and Delancey; lot, 26x125.7; house, 24x42, with three-story brick house in rear, 21.1x23½, both in good order. Gas and Croton, and connected with sewer. Terms liberal. Maps at office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Thomas J. Barr, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 16th day of June, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the 16th day of June, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.; that the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 28th day of June, 1870; that the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Ninety-fifth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, in the City of New-York, and extending on either side of said Ninety-fifth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of July, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 11, 1870.

THOMAS J. BARR, }
GEORGE B. WALLIS, } Commissioners.
MICHEL NORTON, }

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE DEPARTMENT of Docks of the City of New-York will hear all persons interested in the improvement of the water-front of the City of New-York, and the establishment of permanent wharf accommodations for special commercial interests on June 23, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Department, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

All persons interested in inaugurating in the harbor of New-York a proper system of wharves and piers, or who have special plans for the improvement of the water-front, are invited to be present and give their views.

All persons desirous of being heard on the subject of our wharves and piers are requested to be prepared, in addition to an oral statement, to submit their views in writing.

JOHN T. AGNEW,
WILSON G. HUNT,
HUGH SMITH,
WILLIAM WOOD,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Commissioners of Docks.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY—Supreme Court of the State of New-York.—SAMUEL GURNEY et al. against THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY and others.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the undersigned hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against him as Receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, (appointed in this cause and in causes between the same parties in the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, and in the Court of Common Pleas for Trumbull County, Ohio,) to present the same with a particular statement of the nature, grounds and amounts thereof, to Hon. William H. Leonard, referee, appointed by the said Court at his office, No. 63 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, by or before the 1st day of August, 1870, or be forever barred from the same. ROBERT B. POTTER, Receiver Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

MAY 10, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1870.

TO PLUMBERS AND MASONS.—NOtice is hereby given to plumbers and masons holding licenses from the late Croton Aqueduct Board, that, from and after this date, no permits for tapping water-pipes, or for making connections with sewers or drains, will be issued, unless new bonds are filed with this Department. W. M. TWEED, Commissioner of Public Works.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 8, 1870.

IMPORTERS WHO DESIRE TO have their bonded goods conveyed by their own cartmen to bonded warehouses, will make application at once at the Custom-house, take the prescribed oath, and file proper bonds, in accordance with the regulations. M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

DR. LEWIS, NO. 7 BEACH-ST., NEW-York, cures all diseases of a peculiar nature without exposure, trouble or change of diet. Let those who despair of getting cured elsewhere, or have been pronounced incurable, consult the Doctor at once, and they will be astonished at the speedy cures which he makes. Consult him and satisfy yourself. Forty years' successful practice.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, no 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH RAILROAD, OF KENTUCKY.

FIRST MORTGAGE

8 Per Cent. 20-Year Bonds

Coupons payable on the 1st days of March and September at the BANK OF AMERICA, in New-York, where the principal is also payable at maturity.

These Bonds are issued in sums of $1,000, Coupon Bonds, under the First Mortgage of the road, covering its entire property and franchises, and are due in 1890. They have the privilege of conversion into stock by the holder for seven years after the first through train has been run. The Bonds can also be registered, if desired.

The length of the line of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad is 185 miles, running from Elizabethtown, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, 40 miles south of Louisville to Paducah, at the intersection of the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers, forming the outlet of the tobacco-growing counties of Grayson, Butler, Ohio, Davies, Marshall and McCracken, and passing through the rich and extensive bituminous COAL-FIELDS situated in Grayson, Hopkins, Caldwell and Muhlenburgh Counties. Along the entire route is found an unlimited supply of the finest LUMBER, and in many localities large deposits of IRON ORE exist.

The road is now nearly all under contract, and in course of construction, 100 miles having been graded and 25 miles put in running order. The capital stock amounts to $3,095,000, of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000 in 7 per cent. Bonds, all of which have been sold, yielding in cash upward of $900,000, and the balance in individual subscriptions and County Bonds. Of the latter, $800,000 have been disposed of at 85 per cent.

To lay the rails and completely equip this road, there will be issued THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds will pass through the hands of the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, where the proceeds of sales will be deposited, to be paid over to the Company only as each mile of the road is completed. The most rigid care has been exercised to protect by every legal safeguard the interests of the Bondholders. With the capital already secured and the proceeds of the Bonds now offered, the road will be finished and equipped at an early day.

The management of this road is in the hands of the most responsible and favorably known merchants of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these Bonds form a very safe and desirable investment.

The price is 87 1-2 and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to either of the undersigned.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, June 6, 1870.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER, STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT THE NATIONAL BANK ON COMMERCE.

THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS—ABOUT FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF EACH COUNTY—HAS JUST BEEN ISSUED, AND WILL BE SOLD AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, SAME PRICE AT WHICH WE READILY SOLD PREVIOUS ISSUES—SOME THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST INTEREST-PAYING SECURITY ON THE MARKET. ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS OF EACH COUNTY, TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, NO. 16 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., Bankers AND Railway Agents, No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale The First Mortgage Eight per Cent. GOLD BONDS OF THE St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Guaranteed by the State of Georgia, Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

CORTLANDT L. PARKER, BANKER, No. 141 Broadway. Dealer in Government Bonds, Railway Securities and Gold. INVESTMENT ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

SALLIN & SANDER, BANKERS, No. 20 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Issue Circular Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of Europe, &c.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., American Bankers, Paris, have transferred their offices from No. 8 Place de la Bourse to No. 33 Rue du dix Decembre, near the Grand Hotel.

Letters for travelers received and forwarded.

New-York Correspondents, Messrs. AUSTIN BALDWIN, & CO., Bankers, No. 70 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 205 miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important rail-road center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES of the line are now IN FULL OPERATION, equipped with new first-class rolling stock, and already EARNING MUCH MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS. The balance, thirty-five miles, is being rapidly constructed, is nearly all graded, and UNDER CONTRACT TO BE FINISHED DURING THE PRESENT MONTH.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND, averaging over 920 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of those States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of these counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal-mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER THREE HUNDRED COAL CARS on this line at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 170 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati—and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha. At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 600 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE at the option of the holder into stock at par at any time, which adds greatly to their value. They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, free of tax.

Total issue $5,000,000—$2,000,000 of which are placed in trust with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to redeem and cancel $2,000,000 bonds issued to the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, now merged into this road, making the loan only $3,000,000, OVER HALF OF WHICH HAS BEEN SOLD IN EUROPE AND THIS MARKET. The balance we offer at 92½ and ACCRUED INTEREST. At this low price the Bonds, being so amply secured, will be quickly marketed.

We have been thoroughly posted in regard to the road from the start, have closely inspected it from time to time during construction, and being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country, the responsibility and integrity of the officers and directors of the Company, and the present earnings of the road, it is with pleasure that WE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS ONE OF THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET, sure of a high standard among the best railroad securities in the country.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds delivered to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

1st Mortgage 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK. FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS. FOR SALE BY VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

Southern and Western County and Town Bonds WANTED BY W. S. FIELDING, No. 65 Wall-st.

LEVY & BORG, NO. 20 BROAD-ST., are now prepared to buy and sell SOUTHERN SECURITIES, and make a specialty of the same.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 70 BROADWAY, NO. 33 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS, Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York, Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

$50,000 BONDS OF CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., Due in six years; interest 7 per cent.; payment at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. For sale by O. E. WOOD, No. 23 Nassau-st.

Also, New-Jersey town bonds.

Also, $40,000 Bonds of Union County, N. J., 2 and 3 years to run, 7 per cent., April and October.

HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY, No. 209 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1870.

AT THE SPECIAL MEETING OF the stockholders of this Company, held on 26th inst., the supplement to the Company's charter, passed by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, and on 9th April approved by the Governor, was rejected unanimously by the shareholders' voting and by a majority of the shares. GEO. H. MYERS, Chairman.

Attest: LOUIS REEVES, Secretary.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,991, FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for. CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. R. R. CO., CORNER OF 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV., NEW-YORK, May 30, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company, for election of Directors, will be held on MONDAY, June 13. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from June 5 to 15. JOHN KERR, President.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN (FREE OF U. S. TAX) OF THE Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s FIRST MORTGAGE 50 YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS,

A LIMITED QUANTITY FOR SALE AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The greater part of the road is already completed, and shows large earnings, and the balance of the work is rapidly progressing.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as the safest and best investment in the market.

United States Five-twenties, at current prices only, return five per cent. interest, while these pay eight and one-quarter per cent. in gold; and we regard the security equally good. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

CHICAGO, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE R. R. 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, FOR SALE BY J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place. CALDWELL & CO., No. 27 Wall-st.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

At the annual election, held at the office of the Company, for nine Trustees to fill the places for four years of the class whose term of service expired by limitation, and one Trustee to fill a vacancy, the following persons were duly elected:

The whole number of votes cast was 4,611.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON received 4,610 votes.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN received 4,611 votes.
WILLIAM BETTS received 4,611 votes.
JOHN E. DEVELIN received 4,610 votes.
OLIVER H. PALMER received 4,610 votes.
RICHARD A. McCURDY received 4,610 votes.
JAMES C. HOLDEN received 4,611 votes.
HERMAN C. VON POST received 4,611 votes.
GEORGE C. RICHARDSON received 4,610 votes.
To fill a vacancy—
ALEXANDER H. RICE received 4,610 votes.
Two scattering votes were cast.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on WEDNESDAY, June 8, 1870, FREDRICK S. WINSTON was unanimously re-elected President. J. M. STUART, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870.

TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds, due in 1896, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether 552 miles in extent. J. F. TRACY, President.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST. NEW-YORK, May 28, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

LOST OR STOLEN.—ALL PARTIES ARE cautioned against negotiating first-mortgage BOND NO. 61 of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company, payment having been stopped. $50 reward will be paid, and no questions asked, on returning the above bond to C. B. WILLIAMS & CO., Nos. 268 and 270 Canal-st.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1870.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO., NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at their regular quarterly meeting, held this day, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on its outstanding capital stock, payable July 15, 1870, out of its net earnings prior to the 1st inst.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 16th day of July next. J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. on the preferred stock of this Company, (less Government tax,) payable on and after June 20, 1870, to the preferred stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 11th day of June, inst. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Saturday, the 11th day of June, inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on Saturday, the 18th June, inst., at 10 A. M. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO., NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 8, 1870.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent. on the Common Stock out of the earnings of the road for the last six months, payable at this office on the 15th day of July next.

The transfer-books will close on the 1st, and reopen on the 16th of July next. M. K. JESUP, President.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1870.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of seven cents per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, on and after SATURDAY, the 11th day of June inst. Transfer-books will be closed on Monday, June 6, and reopened June 12. A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 4, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred and common stocks, free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next, at this office. The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. June 20, and opened on 2d day of July, 1870. C. VANDERBIT, JR., Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1870.

TRANSFER-BOOKS OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company will be closed until morning of July 1 for payment of semi-annual interest. A. J. ODELL, Registrar.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six Per Cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK. No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from July 1, at the rate of Six Per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5.

Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK, No. 33 Broadway.

Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax. Interest on new deposits commences on the first of every month. HENRY SMITH, President.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.
WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, Vice-Presidents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $7,366,680 76.

N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT WILSON, bankrupt.—This is to give notice that a second general meeting of creditors of the said bankrupt has been ordered in the above entitled matter, to be held at New-York City, in said district, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, for the purpose of making a dividend in the said estate, and for the purposes named in the 27th section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1870. WM. PHELPS, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark the first day of June, A. D. 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of THE ELIZABETHTOWN STEAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Elizabeth, in the County of Union and State of New-Jersey, a corporation, which has been adjudged bankrupt, upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., je3-law3wF* No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture tops, &c., in representation of all foreign marbles, $15 to $1,000. Rich patterns black, engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,269 Broadway. Branch ware-room, No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, headstones, of superior workmanship. Cheapest in this city.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New show-rooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE IN BANKRUPTCY OF REAL ESTATE AND DEBTS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, June 10, 1870, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (sale by order of Richard Warren, Assignee, of the following property, for the benefit of creditors of a bankrupt estate,) all the right, title and interest which Richard D. Lathrop has in and to the following pieces of property:

41 5-100 acres of land, in Franklin County, Kansas, part of the Ottawa Reservation, north-east quarter of north-west quarter section No. 2, township No. 17, south of range No. 19, east.

Land and buildings in the VIIth Ward of Brooklyn, N. Y., Nos. 241, 242, 263 and 264, on a certain map on file in the Register's office of Kings County, New-York, entitled map of valuable property situated in the VIIth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, lately belonging to John Skillman, Esq., said property being situated on Franklin-av. and Skillman-st., near Myrtle-av., and the same held by deed recorded Liber No. 628, page No. 270, April 30, 1864. An execution has been issued, and is in the hands of the Sheriff of Kings County, who has levied upon the property for $15,000, besides interest and cost, about Feb. 21, 1869.

The following notes of hand:

J. S. Kalloch, of Lawrence, Kan., Nov. 23, 1869, due May 23, 1870, $2,451 85.

Jacob Smith, of New-York, May 29, 1866, thirty days, $147 40.

W. R. Starkweather, of New-York, July 1, 1862, sixty days, $1,000.

W. R. Starkweather, of New-York, Nov. 15, 1862, on demand, $230.

P. B. Roberts, of New-York, June 3, 1868, ninety days, balance due $3,900, and protest $1 13.

P. B. Roberts, of New-York, June 3, 1868, ninety days, $3,500, and protest $1 13.

P. B. Roberts, of New-York, June 3, 1868, ninety days, $1,750, and protest $1 13.

P. B. Roberts, of New-York, June 3, 1868, ninety days, $2,500, and protest $1 13.

P. P. Roberts, of New-York, June 3, 1868, ninety days, $3,000, and protest $1 13.

P. B. Roberts, of New-York, June 3, 1868, ninety days, $4,250, and protest $1 13.

A claim against D. M. Somers, of Brooklyn, for $125.

A claim against J. S. Kalloch and A. S. Lathrop, of Kansas, for $500.

A claim against the French Self-fastening Button Company, New-York City, of $500.

A claim against Charles Jones for $248 83, June 16, 1866.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING ESTATE, situated in Kentucky: Henry A. Warren and wife to Benjamin Loder, about 3,838 acres, situated in Rowan County, Kentucky, deed recorded in deed book No. 1, page 586.

Samuel P. Chase to Benjamin Loder, an undivided quarter of 5,000 acres, (or 1,250 acres,) recorded in deed book No. 1, page 589.

Augustus J. Brown and wife to Benjamin Loder, an undivided half of 5,000 acres, (or 2,500 acres,) recorded in deed book No. — Page 596.

Augustus J. Brown and wife to Benjamin Loder, an undivided 1-16th of 5,000 acres, (or 312½ acres,) recorded in deed book No. 1, Page 594.

George H. Ellery and wife to Benjamin Loder, an undivided 3-16ths of 5,000 acres, (or 937½ acres,) recorded in deed book No. 1, page 591.

Thirteen lots (24x100 feet each) of land in Greenbush, N. Y., known as the Loder lots, by deed Edwin Croswell and wife to Benjamin Loder, recorded in Rensselaer County Clerk's office in book of deeds No. 122, page 381.

For account of whom it may concern:

10 shares Neptune Insurance Company, par $100.

Scrip certificate Resolute Fire Insurance Company, 1864, $5.

2 scrip certificates Continental Insurance Company, 1863, 1864, $5 each.

The deeds for all the above property may be examined at the office of RICHARD WARREN, assignee. Terms of sale cash.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

OFFICE OF JAMES MEYER, JR., No. 42 BEAVER-ST., NEW-YORK,

Sole agent in the United States for JULES MUMM & CO.'S CHAMPAGNES, ESCHENAUER, BENECKE & CO.'S CLARETS and OLIVE OIL, LOUIS UZAC & CO.'S CLARETS, A. C. GODARD & CO.'S COGNAC BRANDIES.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to inform the trade and the public in general that I propose to sell at public auction, through Messrs. J. H. DRAPER & CO., at their store, No. 112 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, New-York, on

FRIDAY, June 10, WEDNESDAY, July 13,
WEDNESDAY, June 15, WEDNESDAY, July 20,
WEDNESDAY, June 22, THURSDAY, July 28,
THURSDAY, June 30, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3,

my entire stock of 5,000 packages of the following well-known goods:

JULES MUMM & CO., CHAMPAGNE.
ESCHENAUER, BENECKE & CO., LOUIS UZAC & CO., BORDEAUX, CLARETS, SAUTERNES, OLIVE OIL.
A. C. GODARD, COGNAC BRANDIES, in glass and wood.

All these goods will be offered at each sale at the agent's cost price, in full assortment, and in small or large quantities to suit purchasers. An opportunity will then be offered to the TRADE, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, STEAMBOATS, CLUBS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES, to obtain their supplies from week to week, without investing large capital and loss of interest. Every article offered at these sales will be guaranteed by me, and I desire to state that never were better wines shipped to America than those to be offered at these weekly sales. The clarets and brandies were selected and put up under my own personal supervision during my last visit to Europe. The finer wines have been four to five years in bottle. The champagnes, "Dry Verzenay," extra dry and private stock of fresh importation, are all of the superior vintage of 1865.

In conformity with the above, I respectfully announce the first sale of the season,

On FRIDAY, June 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, At the store of Messrs. J. H. DRAPER & CO., No. 112 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, New-York, where the goods for that sale will be subject to examination the day previous.

Yours, respectfully, JAMES MEYER, JR.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS MODERN FURNITURE.

Will sell on THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 441 West 21st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., the entire furniture contained in said house, being the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping. To be sold without reserve, comprising

Elegant Axminster velvet and Brussels carpets, Chickering piano-forte, Phelan & Collender billiard-table, French-plate mirrors, library, chamber, reception, dining-room and hall furniture. Full descriptive catalogues at sale and office of auctioneer, No. 598 Broadway. Housekeepers and trade invited.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 9, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

5 casks Turkey Prunes.
3,000 drums Smyrna Figs.
70 boxes Lemons.
For account of whom it may concern:
800 boxes Valencia Raisins.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Quarantine Commissioners, the bulk of the *Falcon*, lately used as a boarding-station in the Lower Bay.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York that, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and in certain other streets and avenues in the City of New-York," passed April 28, 1870, they will sell at public auction, in the "Governor's Room" of the City Hall, in said City, on MONDAY, July 18, 1870, at 12 M., to the highest bidder for the same, the right, privilege and franchise to construct, operate by animal power, and use a railroad with a single or double track as hereinafter provided, and to convey passengers thereon for compensation, through, upon and along the following streets or avenues, route or routes, in the City of New-York, viz.: Commencing on the North or Hudson River, at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to Manhattan-street; thence through and along Manhattan-street, with a double track, to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, with a double track, to the East or Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, thence through and along the Third-avenue, with a double track to the Harlem Bridge; also, from the Third-avenue, thence through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to the Harlem River: also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street at its intersection with Tenth-avenue; thence northerly, through and along the Tenth-avenue, with a double track to the terminus of said Tenth-avenue, together with the necessary connections, turnouts and switches, for the proper working and accommodation of the said railroad, on the said streets or avenues, route or routes, said road to be completed within two years from the passage of said act, except upon and along Tenth-avenue, and upon and along said avenue as fast as the same shall be opened, graded and paved, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Such sale will be conducted in the ordinary manner of sales at auction, and the person or corporation who shall offer to pay into the City Treasury the largest sum of money for such right, privilege, or franchise, shall receive from said Commissioners a certificate that he or they is or are entitled to such grant, and are authorized to construct, operate and use the same in accordance with the provisions of the said act; such certificate to be issued on the payment, within ten days, into the City Treasury of the amount of the bid and of the execution of a bond to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Controller of said City, conditioned that the person or corporation receiving such certificate shall, within two years, finish and complete said road and equip the same with the requisite number of cars and horses, except along Tenth-avenue, as aforesaid; but should he, or they, be restrained or prevented by any legal proceedings from completing and constructing the same, the time for which they are so restrained shall not be deemed or taken to be part of the time within which the same is to be completed. But the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized and reserve the right to reject any bid, if, in their judgment, it is not for the interest of the City that they should do so, and offer the franchise for sale again. A copy of the Act of the Legislature under which this sale is to be made, can be procured at the Finance Department.—Dated, New-York, June 1, 1870.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.
JOHN J. BRADLEY, Chamberlain.
JOHN K. HACKETT, Recorder.
JOHN MOORE, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen.
NICHOLAS HAUGHTON, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Assistant Aldermen, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF GOVERNMENT, STATE, AND RAILROAD BONDS.

In pursuance of the terms of a certain trust, to be executed by me, I will receive sealed bids until the 10th day of June, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the sale of the following bonds, viz.: $50,000 United States five-twenties; $42,000 Tennessee sixes, new, and $100,000 Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company. All proposals must be for an amount of $5,000 (par value) or more, and must be accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee that the bid will be made good if accepted. The name of the bidder and guarantor must be plainly indorsed on the outside of the sealed envelope. Bids will be opened in presence of bidders at 3 o'clock P. M., June 10, 1870.

Pamphlets, maps, and other information as to the value of the above named railroad bonds may be obtained from DRAKE BROS., No. 16 Broad-st.; ISAAC SMITH, President Metropolitan Savings Bank; JUSTICE LAWRENCE, President Continental Life Insurance Company, or from the undersigned.

G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Trustee, No. 139 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On SATURDAY, June 11, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.:

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt-frame French-plate pier and oval mirrors, rose-wood and black-walnut parlor suites, in brocatel, reps and plush; rose-wood marble-top center-tables, rose-wood secretary and card-table combined, black-walnut green cloth top library table, large glass-front mineral cases, brocatel window-curtains, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, decorated vases, gilt clocks, oil-paintings, rich Parian figures and toilet sets, sewing-machines, office desks and chairs, three cases of rich Bohemian glass, lava and Parian fancy goods, &c., &c.; also, an invoice of patent duplex mirrors.

Also, at 12 o'clock,

Several very fine rose-wood and mahogany frame pianos, by well-known makers. Also, a double-barrel breech-loading rifle and shot-gun, with implements and case complete; a small amateur screw-cutting engine lathe, mounted on black-walnut case, complete, with gears, back rests, &c., to be sold without reserve.

GEO. BARKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—OF EXCELLENT NEW AND SECOND-HAND PARLOR AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, SAFES, &C.

GEO. BARKER will sell FRIDAY, June 10, at 11 o'clock, in store No. 4 Brevoort-place, (10th-st.,) one door west of Broadway, walnut and gilt parlor and bedroom suites, lounges, wardrobes, French-plate mirrors, hall and library chairs, in reps and crimson plush; also, several second-hand suites of elegantly-carved rose-wood furniture, in crimson satin damask, but little used; also, lounges and easy chairs, in green reps and leather; also, counting-house desks and iron safes, bedsteads, bureaus, hair mattresses, center and side tables, buffets, &c. To be positively sold to close the business. Parties desiring to purchase good and substantial new and second-hand furniture may be assured that every article will be sold without reserve.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 10, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

16 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
37 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

PAINTINGS, CHROMOS AND ENGRAVINGS.—Clinton Hall Art Galleries. FRIDAY EVENING, June 10, at 7½ o'clock. Sale of a large collection of OIL-PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, LITHOGRAPHS, &c., all nicely framed. Catalogues ready. Pictures on exhibition.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIRST QUARTERMASTER'S DISTRICT, NEW-YORK CITY, May 16, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited, and will be received at this office until 12 M., June 18, 1870, for supplying the Quartermaster's Department with one thousand three hundred and eleven (1,311) bushels of corn, best quality, fifty-six pounds to the bushel; twenty-one thousand five hundred and ninety-three (21,593) bushels oats, best quality, thirty-two pounds to the bushel; nine hundred and eight thousand two hundred and seventy (908,270) pounds good merchantable timothy hay, four hundred and thirty-five thousand three hundred and twelve (435,312) pounds straw of the best quality, and three thousand (3,000) pounds bran, best quality, the whole to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be desired by the Quartermaster's Department during the year ending June 30, 1871, to be delivered at the following-named posts:

Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor—318 bushels oats, 6,000 pounds hay, 63,000 pounds straw. Fort Wood, New-York Harbor—137 bushels oats, 5,110 pounds hay, and 6,000 pounds straw. Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor—536 bushels corn, 938 bushels oats, 60,000 pounds hay, 50,000 pounds straw and 3,000 pounds bran. Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor—71 bushels corn, 1,038 bushels oats, 45,990 pounds hay and 27,888 pounds straw.

Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor—1,095 bushels oats, 40,880 pounds hay and 29,600 pounds straw. Willett's Point, New-York Harbor—704 bushels corn, 1,612 bushels oats, 137,970 pounds hay and 46,388 pounds straw. Fort Trumbull, Conn.—1,125 bushels oats, 40,000 pounds hay and 20,000 pounds straw. Fort Adams, R. I.—15,330 bushels oats, 572,320 pounds hay and 191,068 pounds straw. Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.—1,348 pounds straw.

The corn and oats must be entirely free from dust or other impurities, and put up in good and substantial sacks, securely sewed to prevent wasting; and the hay and straw must be put up in bales free from surplus wood or other foreign matter.

These supplies must be delivered at the wharves of the respective posts, and payment will be made according to the weights, as certified to by the Post Quartermasters at the places of delivery. Bidders must state separately the prices at which they will deliver the corn, oats, hay, straw and bran, herein called for, at each of the places. The prices of the sacks necessary for the corn, oats and bran must also be stated separately.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid shall be accepted, and the contract entered into, they will become sureties in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract for the faithful performance of the same.

No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the bids.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the Department, or to accept such portion of any bid, not less than for one post, that may be deemed of advantage to the public interests.

Bids may be made and will be entertained for delivering the forage and straw herein called for at any one or more of the posts.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Forage and Straw," and addressed to the undersigned, of whom any other information can be obtained.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS, Asst. Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

WM. T. HOWELL, Brevet Major and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. A., Chief Q. M. First Quartermaster's District.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The final examination for the academic year of the classes in Columbia College, and the Columbia College School of Mines, will commence on FRIDAY, June 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will continue daily until Friday, June 17. The trustees of the College, the regents of the University, the parents of the students, and the friends of education generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

Candidates for admission to the College will be examined on Friday and Saturday, June 24 and 25. For admission to the School of Mines on Tuesday, June 28.

The annual Commencement will take place at the Academy of Music on WEDNESDAY, June 29, the exercises beginning at 10 o'clock A. M. The attendance of the public is respectfully invited.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I. J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL. Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

ABROAD.

A graduate of Harvard, and an experienced teacher, wishes to form a class of several boys, to prepare them for college while traveling in Europe; best of reference. Address W. A. L., St. Mark's School, Southboro', Mass.

GREENWICH, CONN.—BOARD.—A FEW youths will be taken at board (with tuition if desired) during the Summer months; fine, open country; very healthful; sea-bathing, &c.; those under 13 years of age preferred; references exchanged. Inquire of HARRY PECK, on the premises, or of FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS; ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM HERETOfore existing under the name of THOMAS N. DALE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

THOMAS N. DALE,
GEORGE RICHMOND,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1870. JOHN R. HARRIS.

The books of the late firm of THOMAS N. DALE & CO. are to be found at the office of Harris, Richmond & Shafer, No. 52 Howard-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of HARRIS, RICHMOND & SHAFER, for the purpose of importing and dealing in clothiers' and tailors' trimmings, and will occupy the premises recently occupied by the late firm of Thomas N. Dale & Co.

JOHN R. HARRIS,
GEORGE RICHMOND,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1870. A. S. SHAFER.

OFFICE OF ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of transacting a general banking and stock commission business.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON,
GEORGE H. CHASE,
THOMAS B. ATKINS,
WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

Post-office Box No. 2,404.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND PENFOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 130 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of March, 1870.

THOMAS H. FAILE, }
CHARLES P. LEVERICH, } Executors.

mh18-law6mF*

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, & CO. Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby. Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 362 Bowery: one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT. SATURDAY, June 11
ST. LAURENT. LEMARIE. SATURDAY, June 25
PEREIRE. DUCHESNE. SATURDAY, July 9
LAFAYETTE. ROUSSAU. SATURDAY, July 23

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78. *These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, June 15	Cuba, Wednesday, June 29
Tripoli, Wednes., June 15	Tarifa, Wednes., June 29
Calabria, Thurs., June 16	Russia, Wednes., July 6
Scotia, Wednes., June 22	Samaria, Wednes., July 6
Malta, Wednes., June 22	Nemesis, Thurs., July 7

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return tickets.....$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets.....$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

CAMBRIA.....June 11	DORIAN.....June 22
DACIAN.....June 15	AUSTRALIA.....June 25
ANGLIA.....June 18	SIDONIAN.....June 29

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $65 and $75.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.

Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $28; intermediate, $33.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $32.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....June 15, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. June 22, at 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY. June 29, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....July 6, at 11½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....July 13, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....July 20, at 11½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 27 North River.
FRANCE, Saturday, June 11, at 2 P. M.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, June 18, at 9 A. M.
VIRGINIA, ANDREWS, Saturday, June 25, at 9 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, THOMSON, Saturday, July 2.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, June 11, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, June 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON. Saturday, June 18, 9 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$75 and $100	Steerage	$30
To London	80 and 105	To London	35
To Paris	90 and 115	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JUNE 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco July 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, June 20.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, June 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4, North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau,) June 16.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, June 23.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, June 30.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMANN, WEDNESDAY, June 22, 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, TUESDAY, July 12, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, June 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 11, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, June 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, June 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, June 16, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, June 23.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5, Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE NEW-YORK, FLORIDA AND GULF STEAM-SHIP LINE WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-SHIP FLAG, Capt. LIMEBURNER.

On WEDNESDAY, June 15, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

Passage to Fernandina, $20.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known, first-class side-wheel steam-ship DE SOTO, THOMAS H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, June 11, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT. Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M., Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON, Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:

The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS, having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

The ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also, at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE FOR LONG BRANCH,

Port Monmouth, Manchester, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate points. The well-known steamers ANTELOPE and ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows: For passengers, 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for freight, 7 P. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, for passengers, 8:17 A. M. and 3:46 P. M.; for freight, 7:19 P. M., or on arrival of trains from the above-named points. JAMES FISK, Jr. President.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and New-Baltimore. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4¼ for passengers only.

NEW ROUTE FROM NEW-YORK TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Open June 1, 1870, via New-Haven, Shore Line, and Newport and Wickford Railroads and steam-boat, also by Stonington steam-boats. Passengers by this line avoid the passage round Point Judith, and reach Newport in 8 hours from New-York, connecting at Wickford with the fine steamer EOLUS, passing 12 miles across Narragansett Bay in about 45 minutes. Leave New-York and New-Haven depot, 27th-st., at 12¼ noon, by express train; arrive at Newport at 8¼ P. M. Leave New-York at 5 P. M. by Stonington steam-boats, foot of Jay-st., N. R.; remain on boats at Stonington until 7 A. M.; arrive at Newport at 9¾ A. M. Will connect with night express train at 8 P. M. from New-York on after July 1. Returning, connect with day express train and Stonington steam-boats. For further particulars apply at depot of New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., and at office of Stonington steam-boats, Pier No. 33 N. R. Fare as low as by any other line.

THEODORE WARREN, Gen. Passenger Agent.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY—LOW FARE—Only $1 50, being nearly $2 less than rail and 75 cents less than any route, and same reduction to Buffalo and the West, and to Saratoga and the North, from Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. Sundays, $2. Passengers by this route for Saratoga avoid the inconvenience of change of cars. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points. J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 9th.....11 A. M.	Thursday, 9th.....3 P. M.
Friday, 10th.....12 M.	Friday, 10th.....4 P. M.
Saturday, 11th.....2 P. M.	Saturday, 11th.....6 P. M.
Sunday, 12th.....6:30 A. M.	Sunday, 12th.....3 P. M.
Sunday, 12th.....6:30 P. M.	Monday, 13th.....7 A. M.
Monday, 13th.....3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 14th.....7 A. M.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier 26, East River (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M. for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point and Yonkers.—The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAS. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30, and 34th st., North River, 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, $1.

POWER'S LINE FOR HUDSON—THE REGULAR LINE—The only line connecting with the Hudson and Boston and Boston and Albany Railroads. The commodious steamers NUHPA and REDFIELD leave foot of Christopher-street EVERY EVENING, Sundays excepted, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken at low rates. Fare $1; berths free.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3¼ and 11 P. M. Train leaves the wharf, New-Haven, for Northern stations at 5 A. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily, foot of Market-st. at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

HELP WANTED.

WOOD ENGRAVERS WANTED.

Two good engravers wanted immediately to go to Western Pennsylvania. Apply by letter, inclosing specimens of work, stating pay expected, &c. Address ENGRAVER, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL THE HOME SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. Price $25. It makes the "Lock Stitch," (alike on both sides,) and is the only licensed under-feed Shuttle Machine sold for less than $60. Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer & Co. All other under-feed Shuttle Machines sold for less than $60 are infringements, and the seller and user liable to prosecution. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Penn., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; A SCOTCHman, English or German, with City reference, to go to the country; single man. Apply to TAYLOR, No. 17 Wall-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; one who will wash and iron, and well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 9 East 12th-st., from 3 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, NOT afraid of work, of temperate habits, a situation as shipping clerk or porter; has experience and reference from last place. Address JOHN McCOY, No. 137 Sullivan-st., City; salary moderate.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A HARDware store by a young man with several years experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S maid and seamstress; is a very good dress-maker; has taken lessons in hair-dressing; can operate on a sewing-machine; would assist in the care of children, or in chamber-work; best City reference. Apply at No. 125 Henry-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation; is a first-class nurse for an infant; can bring up one from its birth, or would look after grown children; no objections to the country; best City reference given. Call at No. 471 6th-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook; her last reference says she is a first-class cook; makes delicious soups, bread, cake, cream, bone, lard; in fine, understands all kinds of cooking; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting; would like to go to Newport; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 200 West 24-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a child from its birth; no objection to traveling or the country; five years' reference; understands Spanish. Call at No. 340 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chambermaid in a private family; has good references; no objection to go to the country near the City. Can be seen at her last place for two days, No. 132 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; would go a short distance in the country with a family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 100 West 37th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as waitress in a private family, or to take care of young children; has no objection to the country; has good references. Can be seen at her last place, No. 132 West 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMan, a situation as cook in a small family, an elderly lady or gentleman preferred, or would act as housekeeper; the best of references given. Apply at No. 179 Clinton st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; willing to go as nurse for a couple of growing children; good references. Call at No. 1,384 Broadway, one door above 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; can cut and fit for children; best City reference from last employer for past two years. Call at or address No. 224 East 35th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man, a situation as coachman and groom; has first-class City references; will be found honest, faithful and a good man. Address IRELAND, Box No. 200 *Times* Office, till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a private family, and is a good baker; can give the best City reference. Call for three days at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has best City references; Newport preferred. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation; is an excellent cook, and would assist with the washing; has lived with first-class families, to whom she refers; would prefer being with religious people. Call or address No. 452 4th-av. and 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation in the country as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework for a small family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOman, a situation as nurse; can take entire care of an infant, or can take care of growing children, or will do chamberwork; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 63 West 24th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; is thoroughly accomplished in all branches of English cooking; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 130 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT chamber-maid and to take care of children; best of references. Call at present employer's, No. 13 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as seamstress; operates on Wheeler's machine; can cut and fit, &c.; good City references. Call at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook and to assist with the washing; best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 254 West 41st-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A DRESSmaker who understands her business thoroughly; will go by the day or week in families. Address DRESS-MAKER, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, game, creams, jellies, boning and larding; best City reference. Apply at No. 52 West 32d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen from her last place, No. 19 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as cook in a private family; will assist with washing and ironing; good City references. Call at No. 225 East 16th-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as laundress; can come well recommended. Call from 1 to 4 at No. 405 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant woman, a situation as nurse or ladies' maid with a lady going to England. Apply at her last place, No. 59 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS first-class cook; has no objections to the country; the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 115 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a private family; is a good baker; best of reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family. Apply for two days at her present employer's No 49 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; excellent baker; best of City references. Call or address No. 488 6th-av.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD English and German servants by Mrs. MYERS, No. 399 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

AGENTS WANTED—($10 PER DAY)—BY the AMERICAN KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY, Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; has thorough knowledge of horses, harness and carriages; can do plain gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; best City reference. Address O. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young German, who speaks good English, a situation as coachman, good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; willing and obliging; best City reference. Address A. X., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a sober and industrious young man, who thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference from his last employer. Call or address J. B., stable, No. 7 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a married man who perfectly understands his business; good City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATON AS GARDENER by a competent man, fit to take charge of a gentleman's place; will take care of a horse and cow; will make himself generally useful. Address M. H., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a competent man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom and steady driver; six years' reference from last place. Address L. D., No. 786 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best City and country reference as to capability. Address for two days, J. W., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; understands Brooklyn and New-York; willing and obliging; best City reference given. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman or groom, who understands the treatment of both carriage and road horses; the best of City reference can be given. Call or address at No. 399 4th-av., in the harness-store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TEN FIRST-class farmers—Americans, Scotch, English, Irish, Swedes, Germans, of good habits; moderate wages; at No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUtion as first-class coachman; City or country; five years' reference produced. Address G. W. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman or groom; country or City; has good reference. Address D. J., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a German, on a gentleman's place. Address GARDENER, Box 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL THE OCTAGON SEWING-MACHINE. It is licensed, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch," and is warranted for five years. Price, $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburg, Penn., or Boston, Mass.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

NO. 216 6TH-AV.—RESTAURANT DES dames; une accoucheure pour les mois de Jouillet et Aout; bonnes recommandations. Elle resterait dans le magazin avant douse heure.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO RENT FOR THE Summer, a nicely-furnished parlor floor, three rooms deep, without board, to one or two gentlemen; to a suitable party the price will be very reasonable; also, a good-sized single room; references. Inquire at No. 20 West 11th-st.

BOARDING—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with closets, hot and cold water, &c.; board for two, $16 and $18 a week, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 310 WEST—Handsomely furnished second and third floor front rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and wives at Summer prices; also, rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 220 EAST 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.—A handsome back parlor, a fine alcove room, second floor, and three other rooms, furnished, with board; new house; modern improvements.

NO. 234 EAST 19TH-ST.—TWO HANDsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, suitable for gentleman or gentleman and wife, with or without board; terms reasonable; reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ON second floor, to single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; reference exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN OR TWO CAN BE accommodated with a splendid furnished room; also board if desired, by a small private family. Apply at No. 358 West 55th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL TAKE two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, to board; house first-class; brown-stone. No. 357 West 29th-st., (Lamartine-place;) terms reasonable.

A LARGE ROOM, AND HALL-ROOM connecting, to let, with board, on second floor; terms reasonable for the Summer, or for the year; one or two hall-rooms. Call at No. 132 East 29th-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, ONE OR two furnished rooms, with or without board; terms moderate; house first-class. Apply at No. 640 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR A single gentleman; first-class house and location, bath, &c.; price $2 per week. Apply at No. 216 East 10th-st.

BOARD—AT NO. 130 ADAMS-ST., BROOKlyn, near Fulton Ferry.—Well-furnished rooms and good board for gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or clubs. Terms moderate.

NO. 18 VAN NEST-PLACE, (CHARLES-st.,) near Bleecker-st.—Nicely furnished rooms to let, with board, at $7 and $8 per week; house contains all modern improvements; references exchanged.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, or single gentlemen, can have a choice of rooms, with board, at No. 55 St. Marks-place; newly furnished; terms low for the Summer.

COUNTRY AND CITY BOARD WANTED.—Address BOARDERS' DIRECTORY, No. 737 Broadway. Established 1857. Free directions given to delightful boarding places.

AT NO. 49 EAST 23D-ST., GENTLEmen can find elegant accommodations without board, or with breakfast.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH or without board, two rooms on second floor. Address No. 147 East 27th st.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD IN A small family. Apply at No. 40 West 21st-st., near 5th-av.; references exchanged.

NO. 362 LEXINGTON-AV., MURRAY HILL.—Second floor furnished to let, with board, in a strictly private family.

NO. 120 2D-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO let, with or without board; references required.

NO. 25 EAST 14TH-ST.—TO LET, A well furnished room, with or without board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MOUNT VERNON HOTEL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Large, airy rooms; table well supplied with fresh vegetables, fruit, milk, &c., from the farm; forty-five minutes from 27th-st. on New-Haven Railroad; beautiful drives; livery-stable attached to hotel. GEO. GOULD, Proprietor.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS SUMMER BOARDing-house at Cornwall, on the Hudson; fine shade, large rooms, river and mountain views, pleasant drives, boating, &c., with good board at reasonable prices. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM 1ST OF MAY.—Pleasant farm-house, well shaded, 80 miles from City, opposite Hyde Park, two miles from river; high land. Terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

IAUCH'S HOTEL

AND

FRENCH RESTAURANT,

LONG BRANCH,

IS NOW OPEN. PARTIES SUPPLIED WITH the choicest viands and wines. Large and well-ventilated rooms, with an excellent table, for boarders.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

This attractive Summer resort will be open July 1 for an unexceptionable class of boarders. For particulars address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

GREENBRIER, WEST VA.

These Springs, famous for their alterative waters and fashionable patronage, are now open. They afford accommodations for 2,000 persons.

The cars of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad run to the Springs. Round-trip tickets from New-York, with ample allowance of time to the visitor, only $27 45. Telegraphic facilities with every part of the Union.

These Springs are 2,000 feet above tide-water, and the climate in which they are situated is always cool and invigorating, affording entire relief from prostrating Summer heat.

An excellent band and an extensive livery in attendance.

Masquerade and fancy balls during the season as heretofore.

Charges: $25 per week, and $90 per month of thirty days. Children under ten years of age and colored servants half price; white servants according to accommodations.

Pamphlets in reference to the medicinal value of the water, routes to the Springs, &c., &c., may be had free of charge of Mr. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, New-York, who also has the White Sulphur Water constantly on sale.

PEYTONS & CO., Proprietors.

CHITTENANGO

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Madison County, N. Y. First-class hotel now open. Capt. W. D. STEWART, late of the Syracuse House, Manager. Single rooms, suites, or furnished cottages secured by early application. Drawing-room and sleeping cars via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., WITHOUT CHANGE, to Chittenango Station, twelve miles east of Syracuse. For illustrated circular with engraved view, analysis, terms, &c., apply as above, or to C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

WEST END HOTEL,

FORMERLY STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.

This elegant hotel will be opened on the 20th of June next, having been thoroughly renovated and repaired.

TERMS FOR BOARD, &C., Address SYKES, GARDNER & CO., Long Branch.

LAKE GEORGE

THE FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL

Is now open for the season; persons wishing to engage rooms will please address "The Arlington," at Washington, D. C., or "Fort William Henry Hotel," Lake George. Drawing-room cars by Hudson River Railroad, going through without change.

T. ROESSLE & SON, Proprietors.

NORWOOD HOTEL,

AT NORWOOD, BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.,

Forty-eight minutes from Jersey City, via Northern New-Jersey Railroad, foot Chambers-st.; fourteen trains daily; wide-gauge cars. Rooms large and airy; lighted with gas; also telegraph office.

E. R. HOUGHTON, Proprietor.

PAVILLION,

ISLIP, SOUTH SIDE LONG ISLAND.

This hotel now open for the season. Terms very reasonable. CORN'S BANTA, Proprietor, formerly of Astor House.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Is now open. Terms reasonable. Address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

SURF HOTEL,

Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

STILL AND SURF BATHING, BOATING AND FISHING.—The splendid steamer EASTERN CITY leaves Pier 26, East River, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M. for Sag Harbor, Greenport, Orient and Orient Point. Good hotels and fine salt water bathing at all these places. Passengers land at Sag Harbor, and take stages seven miles to Easthampton for surf bathing. This trip affords a fine view of Peconic and Gardiner's Bay. For further information address I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

HOXIE HOUSE.—THIS HOTEL IS SITUated at Mystic Bridge, Conn., and is now open for Summer travel; is accessible in a few hours from New-York or Boston. The favorite resorts Watch Hill, Pequot House and Mystic Island are within a short distance. Yachting, rowing, fishing, bathing or pleasure driving are among its attractions. Terms on application.

B. F. HOXIE, Proprietor.

THE PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This favorite hotel, having been entirely renovated and thoroughly refitted with accommodations equal to those of any first-class Summer house in the country, will be opened on the 1st of May, under a new management. Parties wishing to engage rooms will please apply on the premises.

PAULL & KING, Managers.

OTTAWA HOTEL, MONTREAL, CANADA.—Recently enlarged and newly furnished; now accommodates nearly 400 guests; the best hotel in Canada. D. C. Burnett has had over twenty years' experience in first-class hotels in New-York City and State of New-York.

BURNETT & DOYLE, Proprietors.

MOHEGAN LAKE.—MOUNT PLEASANT House, one hour and a half from New-York by Hudson River Railroad, is now open for the reception of guests; stabling, boating, &c. Families wishing to secure rooms will please address WALTER R. JONES, Peekskill, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

The grand spectacular and operatic romance, the TWELVE TEMPTATIONS, now in its EIGHTEENTH WEEK, increasing nightly in attraction, will be repeated EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

NEW DANCES. NEW SONGS. PRISMATIC SHOWER. LUPO, The Greatest Premiere Danseuse in America. ALBERTINA IN HER GREAT SPECIALTY, LA MADRILENA.

Seats secured ten days in advance at the box-office; also, at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railroad ticket-office, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

THE OVERWHELMING SUCCESS of the GRAND SACRED CONCERT of last Sunday, with a general request from the HUNDREDS UNABLE TO OBTAIN ADMISSION, justifies the management in announcing a SECOND CONCERT ON SUNDAY EVENING, JUNE 12, in which, in addition to the magnificent and MONSTER ORCHESTRA, several eminent and popular VOCAL ARTISTS will make their first appearance.

CONDUCTOR.....MAX MARETZEK

Admission, (including reserved seats,) 50 cents. Seats secured at the box-office; also, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway Ticket-office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

Every Evening until further notice, the famous Parisian sensation, "FERNANDE," a powerful comedy of human passions, in 4 acts and 4 tableau:

"FERNANDE."
ACT I.—THE SAVING HAND.
ACT II.—FERNANDE'S NEW NAME.
ACT III.—A CORSICAN ROMANCE.
ACT IV.—"TE!"

New scenery by Roberts. Original music by Stoepel. Characters by Miss AGNES ETHEL, Miss FANNY MORANT, FANNY DAVENPORT, Mrs. GILBERT, AMY AMES, EMELIE KIEHL, ROBERT NORWOOD, FANNY REEVES, Mr. GEO. CLARKE, D. H. HARKINS, JAMES LEWIS, GEORGE PARKES, G. F. DE VERE, and others.

"FERNANDE" MATINEE SATURDAY AT ONE.

SEATS SECURED TWELVE DAYS AHEAD.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER

THURSDAY, June 9, will be presented, THE GRAND ROMANTIC MILITARY DRAMA, In four acts, by Watts Phillips, Esq., entitled NOT GUILTY.

Produced with NEW SCENERY, NEW MECHANISM, NEW PROPERTIES, NEW UNIFORMS, NEW OVERTURES, &c., &c.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SOLDIERS OF THE GARIBALDI GUARDS. THE REGIMENTAL BAND OF THE FIFTH INFANTRY, A DRUM-CORPS, AND AN ENTIRE NEW COMPANY.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

FOURTH WEEK. FOURTH WEEK.

FAIR ONE WITH THE BLONDE WIG.

Mrs. JAS. A. OATES' OPERATIC BURLESQUE COMPANY, THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

Matinees WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 2.

On Monday, the 13th, an entire change of programme. Mrs. JAS. A. OATES as THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's.

Broadway, corner 30th-st.

Open every day and evening.

GEORGE WOOD.....Manager

Signal success of the MARTINETTIS, Who will repeat their performance of HOP O' MY THUMB, and their wonderful SKEUD BAT ACT every day at 2 P. M., and every evening at 8 P. M., preceded by the farce of THE YOUNG WIDOW.

BOWERY THEATER.

TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO MISS FANNY HERRING. MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK. EVENING AT 8, BAD DICKEY. OLIO BY NUMEROUS VOLUNTEERS. GOING FOR THE CUP and THREE JACK SHEPPARDS.

GRAND SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSICAL FESTIVAL AT THE COLISEUM, on SATURDAY, JUNE 18, and finale of the BEETHOVEN CENTENNIAL JUBILEE.

Children will please meet for rehearsal at the Coliseum on SATURDAY, June 11, at 3 o'clock punctually. GEORGE S. WEEKS, Conductor.

NOTICE.—MUSICAL FESTIVAL. Passengers to and from Stamford, Greenwich, Norwalk, Bridgeport, and Hartford will be carried to and from during the Musical Festival week at excursion prices.

NOTICE.—MUSICAL FESTIVAL. Passengers to and from Albany and Troy will be conveyed to and from during the Festival Week for $2. M. P. HANCOCK, Vice-President.

THE REHEARSAL OF THE MESSIAH and CREATION Will take place at STEINWAY HALL SATURDAY, June 11, at 8 o'clock.

It is particularly requested that the Societies will be good enough to attend these rehearsals punctually.

Conductor.....Mr. JAMES PECH

W. FRANCIS WILLIAMS, Choral Secretary.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

EVERY NIGHT. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 8:50, 10 and 11:50 A. M., 1:30, 3, 4: 5, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.
8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:30 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 3:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 P. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M.; 12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, †12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; 1, †3:30, 4:15, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

MAY 2, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont only.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7½ P. M. To commence at 8 o'clock.

SUMMER SEASON.

Engagement for a limited period of the popular author and actor, MR. JOHN BROUGHAM. MARKED SUCCESS and ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE awarded by CROWDED HOUSES to his new drama, of great domestic interest, founded upon Robinson's popular story of ANNE JUDGE, and entitled THE RED LIGHT; OR, THE SIGNAL OF DANGER, which will be presented EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, and WEDNESDAY MATINEE at 1½ P. M., with original music, new scenery, new appointments, and new mechanical effects.

Characters by Mr. John Brougham, Mr. C. W. Barry, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. Joseph Sefton, Mr. J. W. Leonard, Mr. J. Peck, Miss Lizzie Price, Miss Annie Deland, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mrs. Carrie Jamieson and Mrs. Timoney.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.
ACT FIRST—PRIDE.
ACT SECOND—SUSPICION.
ACT THIRD—JEALOUSY. THE DANGER SIGNAL.
ACT FOURTH—MADNESS.
ACT FIFTH—RETRIBUTION.

Scene—Room opening on the Blackwater. Paul Maynard Wakes up from Long Sleep.

WALLACK'S.

WEDNESDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM in his successful drama, THE RED LIGHT.

BOOTH'S THEATER.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO of Gayler's brilliant American comedy, of TAKING THE CHANCES, with Mr. J. H. McVICKER as PETER POMEROY.

ACT 1—A Visit and its Consequences.
ACT 2—The Kite and the Dove.
ACT 3—The Ball. The Elopement. The Denouement.

TUESDAY, June 14, will be produced a ROMANTIC DRAMA, by Watts Phillips, entitled THE HUGUENOT.

The author's right has been purchased for America from its legal proprietor, T. H. Lacy, Esq., and the adaptation for this theater, in five acts, duly registered and copyrighted, and which will be presented on TUESDAY NEXT, June 14, after careful and elaborate preparation.

NOTICE.—The public are informed that tickets purchased of speculators on the sidewalk, on and after TUESDAY, June 14, will be refused at the door.

BOOTH'S THEATER.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

In consequence of the necessary preparations incident to the production of THE HUGUENOT, ON TUESDAY NEXT, June 14, this theater WILL BE CLOSED ON MONDAY EVENING for a dress and scenic rehearsal of the play, which will be presented with a powerful cast, including the celebrated CLODOCHE TROUPE.

BRADY'S CURRICULUM.

Jersey City, near the ferry.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 10, 1870, JEM MACE, Champion of England, and TOM ALLEN, Champion of America, in grand mimic combat, and other volunteers. Also, C. A. BOOTH, England's Velocipedist. Pedestrian Match, Trapeze, Club Swinging, Gymnastics, &c. Admission 50c. and 25c.

THE SUMMER EXAMINATION OF the Students of the College of the City of New-York will begin on FRIDAY, June 10, at the College, corner Lexington-av. and 23d-st.

PROGRAMME OF EXAMINATION.

FRIDAY, June 10.
Senior.....Engineering.
Junior.....German, Latin, Greek.
Sophomore.....Calculus, Logic.
Freshman.....Rhetoric, and Mediæval History.
Introductory.....Drawing—and Notes on Chemistry.

MONDAY, June 13.
Senior.....French, German.
Junior.....Acoustics and Optics.
Sophomore.....Drawing.
Freshman.....Mediæval History.
Introductory..Algebra and Geometry, Natural History

TUESDAY, June 14.
Senior.....Philosophy.
Junior.....Physics.
Freshman.....French, Spanish, German, Latin Greek.
Introductory..English Language and Literature.

WEDNESDAY, June 15.
Senior.....Greek.
Junior.....History of Literature.
Sophomore.....English Literature.
Introductory..French, Latin.

THURSDAY, June 16.
Senior.....Chemistry.
Junior.....English Literature.
Sophomore.....French, Spanish, Latin, Greek.
Freshman.....Shades, Shadows, and Perspective.

FRIDAY, June 17.
Junior.....Philosophy.
Sophomore.....Modern History.
Freshman.....Analytical Geometry, Leveling, Navigation.

There will be no general examination of the Senior Class in Mineralogy, of the Junior Class in Fine Arts, of the Sophomore in Natural Science, of the Freshman in Anatomy, or of the Introductory in Chemistry. All students receiving less than sixty per cent. of the maximum in these subjects, during the term, will be examined for advancement.

The Prize Speaking will take place at Steinway Hall, Friday, June 24, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Kelly Prize Debate will take place at Steinway Hall, Monday, June 27, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Commencement will take place at the Academy of Music, Thursday, June 30, at 7 o'clock P. M.

ALEXANDER S. WEBB, LL.D., President.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADway. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

JEROME PARK.

The Spring meeting, 1870, will be held on SATURDAY 4th, TUESDAY 7th, THURSDAY 9th and SATURDAY 11th June.

Four or five races each day, commencing at 2½.

Grand Steeple Chase, Hurdle Race, races of heats and dashes.

An immense number of horses in attendance, and splendid sport anticipated.

Extra trains from 42d-st., on Harlem Railroad, at 1 and 1½ each day. A. BELMONT, President.

C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

JEROME PARK RACES.

Extra trains will be run on race days, leaving depot, corner of 4th-av. and 42d-st., at 1 and 1½ P. M., returning immediately after the races.

Special cars for ladies.

Fare for round trip, 40 cents.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN & BACON PIANOS

At Factory Prices.

We have removed our Warerooms to our Manufactory, Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-st., four blocks east of the corner of Broadway and Grand-st., where we are offering our

ELEGANT PIANOS

at very low prices.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

"ORATORIO ELIJAH,"

Sixteen Soprano, Alto, Tenor and Bass Choruses, Ewers' London Edition, for sale cheap. WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.

PIANOS.—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND Pianos, of various makers, comprising squares, uprights, and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by Chickering & Sons., No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND.—GRAND EXCURSIONS to the sea-side.—The steam-boat META, Capt. E. T. WILSON, commences her regular trips for the season on THURSDAY, June 9, running regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st., at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION TRIPS—Let your families have fresh air; go to Warren-st., Pier No. 29, at 10 A. M., and take the FLORENCE for Yonkers, returning at 1:30 P. M. Fare, 15 cents. Saturdays excepted. Sunday fare, 25 cents.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

F. W. PATCHMANN & BROTHER have removed from No. 425 Canal-st. to the spacious store No. 363 Canal-st., near Wooster-st., where they offer to their numerous friends and the public a very large assortment of gold and silver watches, fine gold and hair jewelry, solid silver and silver-plated ware, spectacles, eye-glasses, &c., at prices to correspond with the present rate of gold. Established 1838.

Every article warranted as represented.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN & COLLENDER

Manufacturers of STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES. WAREROOMS AND OFFICE, NO. 738 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE SIXTH INSTANT, A PERfect diamond, weighing 2 1-64 karat, supposed to have been swept from the jewelry-store of H. N. Squire. The finder will receive $250 by returning it to the owner. H. N. SQUIRE, No. 97 Fulton-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT MUSICAL JUBILEE FESTIVAL.

PROGRAMME.

Monday, June 13; Tuesday, June 14; Wednesday, June 15; Thursday, June 16; Friday, June 17, and Saturday, June 18.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, GRAND INAUGURAL PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

SYMPHONY IN C MINOR.....BEETHOVEN
THE GREAT CLASSIC ORCHESTRA.
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SELECTED INSTRUMENTALISTS.
GRAND ARIA AND CHORALE.
"Inflammatus," Stabat Mater.....ROSSINI
MME. PAREPA-ROSA,
THE ENTIRE COMBINED GRAND CHORUS, THE ORGAN and the GREAT ORCHESTRA.
GRAND CHORALE.
"For he the Lord Our God".....MENDELSSOHN
THE ENTIRE GRAND COMBINED CHORUS, THE ORGAN and the GRAND ORCHESTRA.

PART SECOND.

GRAND OVERTURE "OBERON"..VON WEBER
THE ENTIRE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VIRTUOSI.
GRAND ARIA, Cornet Obligato,
"LET THE BRIGHT SERAPHIM".....HANDEL
MME. PAREPA-ROSA and MR. M. ARBUCKLE.
GRAND CHORUS, "HALLELUJAH"..HANDEL
THE COMBINED CHORAL SOCIETIES, THE GREAT ORCHESTRA AND THE ORGAN.
GRAND PATRIOTIC FINALE,
"THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER."
MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
THE ENTIRE CHORAL SOCIETIES, CHOIRS AND GRAND CHORUS.
THE GREAT ORCHESTRA,
THE MILITARY BANDS,
THE DRUM CORPS, AND THE ELECTRIC ARTILLERY.

CONDUCTORS:
CARL BERGMANN, CARL ZERRAHN, MAX MARETZEK, CARL ROSA, Dr. JAMES PECH, and P. S. GILMORE.

The above programme, selected as the inaugural programme, presents all the conductors—the Great Choral Organization and the Great Orchestra—with a fitting Patriotic Finale.

Admission for this occasion.....One Dollar.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 14, GRAND OPERATIC, CHORAL AND ORCHESTRAL PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

SELECTIONS FROM THE SECOND SYMPHONY—BEETHOVEN.
THE GRAND CENTENNIAL FESTIVAL ORCHESTRA.
"THANKS BE TO GOD," (MENDELSSOHN,) BY THE GRAND CHORAL SOCIETIES.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA AND COLISEUM ORGAN.
Rienzi Overture.....Wagner
GRAND OPERA ENSEMBLE.
IL TROVATORE—Verdi.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG...as...Leonore
MRS. HOWARD PAUL....as.....Azucena
SIGNOR P. BRIGNOLI....as.....Manrico
SIGNOR PETRELLI.....as.....Count di Luna
GRAND ARIA, SOPRANO, DUO TENOR, and SOPRANO, and Finale of the First Act.
DUO CONTRALTO AND TENOR AND "THE MISERERE."
THE COMBINED CHORUSES OF THE ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA COMPANIES, THE COLISEUM ORGAN AND THE GRAND ORCHESTRA.

PART SECOND.

ROBESPIERRE, LITTHOLF,
With the "MARSEILLAISE" instrumented for the ENTIRE BRASS AND REED BANDS, THE GRAND FESTIVAL ORCHESTRA and THE COMBINED MILITARY BANDS.
Grand Duo "MASSANIELLO"—Auber, Signor CH. LEFRANC. Signor G. REYNA.
Grand Trio, "WILLIAM TELL"—Rossini.
Signor CH. LEFRANC.....as.....Arnold
Signor G. REYNA.....as.....Tell
Mr. JOSEPH HERMANS....as.....Walter
Grand Quintet and Finale, MARTHA—Von Flotow.
MARTHA.
Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD, Miss ROSA HERSEE, Miss ISABELLA McCULLOCH, Miss ROSA COOK, Mme. BERTHA JOHANSEN.
NANCY.
Miss ZELDA HARRISON-SEGUIN, Mlle. FRIDA DE GEBELE, Mlle. SOPHIA DZIUBA.
LIONEL.
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, Mr. THEODORE HABELMAN, Signor FRANCISCO FILLIPI, Signor B. MASSIMILIANI, Signor W. LOTTI.
PLUNKET.
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Mr. HENRY DRAYTON, Signor PETRELLI, Signor G. REYNA, Signor AD RANDOLFI.
with the combined GRAND CHORUSES OF THE ITALIAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN OPERA COMPANIES, sustained by the GRAND ORCHESTRA.
GRAND CHORALE
"ACHIEVED IS THE GLORIOUS WORK."—Haydn.
THE ENTIRE COMBINED CHORAL SOCIETIES, GREAT ORCHESTRA AND ORGAN.
GALOP, "JUBILEE".....MARETZEK.
THE GREAT ORCHESTRA AND THE MILITARY BANDS.

The foregoing programme presents by far the greatest number of recognized stars and artists which have ever been assembled and presented on one occasion, together with the entire combined choral societies, the combined choruses, the great orchestra and the military bands.

The price of admission for this occasion will be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 14, FIRST GRAND ORATORIO.
HAYDN'S ORATORIO, "THE CREATION."
MME. PAREPA-ROSA, MR. H. NORDBLOM, MR. W. W. WHITNEY AND THE SELECTED ORATORIO SOCIETIES, Numbering over TWO THOUSAND VOICES, ASSISTED BY THE COLISEUM ORGAN AND THE GRAND ORCHESTRA.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 15, PROGRAMME FOR THE MILLION.
ALL THE MUSICAL ELEMENTS OF THE FESTIVAL COMBINED.
GREAT DAY of NATIONAL, PATRIOTIC, POPULAR and CLASSICAL SELECTIONS, under the direction of Mr. P. S. GILMORE, THE RENOWNED projector of THE NATIONAL PEACE JUBILEE.

In accordance with a general desire, Mr. GILMORE will produce VERDI'S FAMOUS ANVIL CHORUS, THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER, and other POPULAR pieces, as performed at the PEACE JUBILEE. Also, JULLIEN'S Quadrille of ALL NATIONS, introducing the hymns of ENGLAND, FRANCE, RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, AMERICA and other NATIONALITIES, FULL CHORUS, GRAND ORCHESTRA, COLISEUM ORGAN, MILITARY BANDS, DRUM CORPS, ANVIL COMPANY, BELL CHIMES, CANNON and other accompaniments.

MR. GILMORE'S POPULAR PROGRAMME will also include the celebrated Overture to WILLIAM TELL and LES MARTYRS; also, GOUNOD'S AVE MARIA, with obligato for ONE HUNDRED VIOLINISTS, and will present the grand choir of artists and the entire combined Choral Societies. Early publication of all the numbers.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, Second Grand Oratorio. Selections from THE FIFTH SYMPHONY—Beethoven.
MENDELSSOHN'S GRAND ORATORIO, ELIJAH.
MME. PAREPA-ROSA, MISS NETTIE STERLING, MR. WILLIAM CASTLE, MR. W. W. WHITNEY, and THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY OF BOSTON, numbering for this occasion UPWARD OF SIX HUNDRED VOICES.

THE VERY HIGH REPUTATION OF THIS SOCIETY naturally leads to the anticipation of one of the most delightful and artistic performances of this GREAT ORATORIO which can by any possibility take place.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 16, GREAT BEETHOVEN MATINEE.
SELECTIONS FROM HIS GREATEST WORKS FOR THE COMBINED CHORAL SOCIETIES, THE GRAND CHORUS OF ARTISTS, THE MOST EMINENT SOLOISTS, THE GREAT ORCHESTRA, THE ORGAN.
Selections from MOUNT OF OLIVES, FIDELIO and the NINTH SYMPHONY.

It is worthy of remark that at no previous occasion in America have all the elements for which this great master wrote been combined in one musical gathering—the Oratorio, the Opera, the Orchestra and the Organ.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 16.
PART I.
GRAND OPERATIC CHORAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROGRAMME.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 17, GRAND ORATORIO MATINEE.
HANDEL'S GREAT ORATORIO, THE MESSIAH.
MME. PAREPA-ROSA and THE SELECTED ORATORIO SOCIETIES, numbering over TWO THOUSAND VOICES, assisted by the COLISEUM ORGAN and THE GREAT ORCHESTRA.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 17.
GRAND OPERATIC, CHORAL and Miscellaneous Programme.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 18, TENTH AND LAST FESTIVAL CONCERT.
SELECTIONS FROM THE NINTH SYMPHONY, FIVE THOUSAND SABBATH-SCHOOL CHILDREN, And GRAND NATIONAL FINALE, with EIGHT THOUSAND VOICES, THE CHILDREN, THE COMBINED CHORAL SOCIETIES, THE GREAT ORCHESTRA, THE DRUM CORPS, THE MILITARY BANDS, THE ORGAN and THE ELECTRIC ARTILLERY.

NOTICE.—The Selections of the Soloists, the madrigals and the numbers of the Military Bands are not yet added to the foregoing programme.

GREAT MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

SECURED SEATS FOR THE SEASON and for MONDAY, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, TUESDAY EVENING, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, and WEDNESDAY EVENING, ARE NOW ON SALE AT DITSON'S MUSIC-STORE, No. 711 BROADWAY. SCHIRMER'S MUSIC-STORE, 701 BROADWAY. P. C. DEVLIN'S, No. 2 WALL-ST., DODD'S EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 944 BROADWAY.

SEASON SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS. FOUR SECURED SEATS FOR EACH OF THE TEN FESTIVAL CONCERTS (transferable,) ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, admitting to all concerts and public rehearsals.

SEASON TICKET, ADMITTING ONE PERSON TO EACH OF THE TEN FESTIVAL CONCERTS, (transferable,) good for such seats as may not be otherwise secured, TEN DOLLARS, admitting to all concerts and public rehearsals.

ADMISSION WITH SECURED SEATS.
FIRST PARTERRE.....TWO DOLLARS
DRESS PARTERRE.....THREE DOLLARS
ORCHESTRA.....FOUR DOLLARS
BALCONY.....TWO DOLLARS

THE FREEMASONS.

Third Day's Session of the Grand Lodge—Important Resolutions and Other Business—Election and Installation of Grand Officers—Speeches of the Newly-Elected and Retiring Grand Masters.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of this State resumed its labors yesterday at 9 A. M., but it was nearly 10 before work was begun in earnest. After the minutes had been read, a number of reports from various Committees were received, upon matters mainly of interest to the fraternity. The Grand Master presented in form the portrait, ordered by the Lodge at its last communication, of R. W. JAMES HERRING, deceased, Past Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, as a testimonial of respect to his memory. The painting is a fine likeness in oil by R. W. F. W. HERRING, the present Marshal of the Grand Lodge, and a son of the deceased. A resolution was subsequently offered and adopted, that the following inscription be placed upon the frame: "JAMES HERRING, P. G. S., the founder of the Hall and Asylum Fund." Some discussion arising upon this point, Bro. F. W. HERRING stated that he had in his possession the original subscription list drawn up in the handwriting of his father in 1842. Upon this an entry is made, that when it was presented to GREENFIELD PATE, the first subscriber of one dollar to the fund, that he, JAMES HERRING, bound himself to give a sum equal to the largest amount subscribed during the first year. Later, under date of January, 1844, the following entry is made: "The highest amount subscribed at this date being $12. I will pay the same and subscribe more when a larger amount is subscribed." Still another entry is made in which the elder HERRING subscribes the sum of $36 50, his salary as Acting Grand Treasurer.

After the adoption of this resolution, M. W. JOHN L. LEWIS presented a report from the Committee, appointed at the last annual communication, to take into consideration the subject of dividing the State into districts, each district to form a subordinate Grand Lodge. This action was proposed last year, and was by some thought necessary, as the Grand Lodge, as an executive body, had grown so large as to be somewhat unwieldy. The report set forth that the Committee was unable to agree, and asked for a discharge.

This was agreed to, and the subject is thus indefinitely postponed.

M. W. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, P. G. M., of Maine, was introduced to the Lodge, and received with the grand honors.

M. W. JOHN W. SIMONS made a verbal report that the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple had been laid with appropriate ceremonies. A full report will be embodied in the transactions. A vote of thanks was tendered to Brother JOHN COOK, of Pyamid Lodge, No. 490, of this City, for a presentation of a silver trowel to the Grand Master, to be used at the ceremonial. A resolution was offered by W. Master BURLINGAME, and referred, in reference to opening a correspondence with other Grand Lodges of the Union, for the purpose of forming a National Grand Lodge, from which should emanate the standard work. Several proposed amendments to the Constitution were offered by R. W. WM. T. WOODRUFF, and also referred, and a preamble and resolution, offered by R. W. JAMES M. AUSTIN, was adopted, the latter directing the return of such warrants of extinct Lodges as may be in the possession of subordinate Lodges to the archives of the Grand Lodge. Two resolutions in regard to the proper punishment to be inflicted upon members for non-payment of dues were, in addition, referred, after which the Lodge was called off until 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session, a standing committee was appointed by the Grand Master, one from each of the twenty-four Districts in the order named, for the purpose of witnessing the exemplification of the standard work. This was done in accordance with an amendment to the Constitution recently adopted. The following is the Committee:

J. Conch, W. T. Woodruff, James R. Elsey, Wm. H. Darby, B. Seaman, O. D. M. Baker, G. Fred. Wiltsie, James McCausland, John L. Staats, Jr., J. W. Wait, T. Bristow, Geo. B. Winslow, Edward C. Knowlton, M. R. Cook, Joseph B. Chaffee, E. B. Heusted, Herman L. Estabrook, T. S. Nicholson, Oliver E. Stone, A. L. Underhill, J. Gorton, John C. Graves, Thomas L. Higgins, L. Bradford Prince.

On motion of W. Bro. ARMSTRONG, the Committee to whom the amendment to the Constitution was referred in reference to increasing the Grand Lodge dues from Subordinate Lodges, was instructed to report at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday. This contemplated increase of dues, it was stated, would increase the revenue of the Grand Lodge $20,000 per annum, and the object of a report being called for at an early day was, that the matter might be thoroughly discussed.

The following resolution offered by R. W. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, was also adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge are due and are hereby tendered to the Grand Marshal, his Aids and Assistants, and the Committee of Arrangements, who officiated on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the proposed Masonic Temple.

Donations of $1,500 and $1,000 each were received as the voluntary contributions of the members of Atlantic Lodge, No. 178, and Antiquity Lodge No. 11, respectively. Both these lodges are located in this City.

The hour appointed for the special order, 3 P. M., having arrived—namely, for the annual election of officers—the Grand Lodge proceeded with that business, and Grand Master GIBSON resigned his seat to M. W. JOHN J. CRANE, when the following nominations were made: M. W. James M. Gibson, by R. W. William Sinclair; R. W. John H. Anthon, by M. W. Joseph D. Evans; R. W. Robert McCoy, by R. W. Chas. W. Willets.

The nomination of R. W. Brother ANTHON was seconded by R. W. JAMES W. HUESTED in a few words, as follows:

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER: As a representative from the country, and in behalf of the craft in the Sixth Masonic District, I rise with pleasure and with pride to second the nomination of R. W. Brother JOHN H. ANTHON. His eminent ability, his brilliant talents, and his devotion to the best interests of the fraternity, commend him to the unanimous suffrages of this M. W. Grand Lodge. For three years as Deputy Grand Master he has served the brotherhood with freedom, fervency and zeal. As a member of the Board of Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund, he first proposed and succeeded in accomplishing the disposition of the Centre street property. Upon his motion the present site was selected, and through his endeavors the corner-stone was yesterday laid. Upon you, my brethren, now must be placed the responsibility of completing the work. And to whom, among the devoted friends of this great enterprise, can we look to superintend our labors with more confidence than to our enthusiastic brother, who has been today proposed as the candidate for Grand Master. We have conferred upon M. W. Grand Master GIBSON the highest honor that can be conferred upon any man—that of laying the corner-stone of our temple. Let him now retire gracefully with the laurels on his brow, so that when future ages shall point to JAMES GIBSON as having laid the corner-stone, they will also point to JOHN H. ANTHON as having raised the pinnacle.

The nomination of M. W. JAMES GIBSON was also seconded, and R. W. Brother MCCOY declined the nomination, thus leaving but two candidates in the field. The election was then proceeded with, the following brothers being appointed tellers: W. CHARLES ROOME, R. W. JOHN J. GORMAN, and R. W. DANIEL W. TALCOTT. The election was an exciting one. The number of votes cast was 2,370, and resulted in the election of R. W. JOHN ANTHON as Grand-master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York for the ensuing year. Great applause followed the announcement of the result, and M. W. STEPHEN H. JOHNSON and M. W. ISAAC PHILLIPS were appointed a committee to bring the Grand Master before the Lodge.

R. W. Brother ANTHON, who was introduced to the brethren by M. W. Brother PHILLIPS, in a few appropriate remarks, spoke as follows:

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BRETHREN: It is with a feeling of gratitude too great and too deep for utterance that I accept this office which has now been conferred upon me. Practiced as I am in my profession at the Bar to public speaking, I should be fitted and able to express the gratitude I feel toward you for your kindness, but at such a time—the first in a man's life—to be called upon to preside over the deliberations of a body of men numbering upward of sixty thousand, pardon me if I speak imperfectly, for when once a man has arrived at this position, it is almost time for him to die. There is no pleasure that I could receive, no honor that could be conferred greater, to me, save one, and that is, to have been the loving Master of a loving Lodge. To this and the associations connected with it will my heart ever turn. In accepting this position I am chosen to succeed one in every way worthy and well qualified; one who has given his best labors to the cause we all love. Should I equal him I shall do more than I expect; should I fail to do so, it will be an error of judgment and not of the heart. The duties of this high office I shall endeavor to discharge faithfully, and in every sense to do my whole duty. From the time that I take upon myself the vows necessary to be taken as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New-York, I shall begin a new life, and forgetting all the enmities, the associations, and the differences of the past, I shall neither be influenced by fear, favor, nor the hope of reward; all I ask is the gift of your love and of your confidence, and shall rest alone upon your kindness. And now, my brethren, impressed with the responsibility with which you have invested me, and, as is the duty of a Grand Master of a great fraternity, if by any word or act of mine you have at any time felt aggrieved, as an act of purification before taking the holy vows, I ask your free, your hearty, and your full Masonic forgiveness.

At the conclusion of R. W. Brother ANTHON'S remarks, the Lodge was called off until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Before the special order, the election, was proceeded with, the following resolutions were offered and adopted:

By R. W. JOHN H. ANTHON—

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed by the Grand Master to ascertain and report to the Grand Master during the vacation of the Grand Lodge, a practicable plan for the organization and internal management of the Masonic Asylum, when established; also, that M. W. JAMES GIBSON shall be the Chairman of such Committee.

By R. W. WILLIAM SINCLAIR,

Resolved, That the officers of this Grand Lodge be instructed to apply to the next Legislature of the State of New-York on behalf of the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund for the passage of an act to exempt from all taxation, and from the charge of Croton Water rent, the land and proposed buildings owned by said trustees, situate on the northwesterly corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, in this City.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, and with the following result:

R. W. Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo, Deputy Grand Master; R. W. Edward L. Judson, Albany, Senior Grand Warden; R. W. James W. Huested, Peekskill, Junior Grand Warden; M. W. John W. Simons, New-York, Grand Treasurer; R. W. James M. Austin, New-York, Grand Secretary; R. W. Rev. R. L. Schoonmaker, Schenectady, R. W. Rev. F. C. Ewer, New-York, R. W. Rev. John G Webster, Palmyra, Grand Chaplains; W. Johnson Fountain, New-York, Grand Pursuivant; W. John Hoole, New-York, Grand Tiler; R. W. Geo. H. Raymond, New-York, Grand Lecturer.

Committees were appointed, who introduced the newly-elected officers to the Lodge, all of whom accepted the positions to which they had been duly elected. Some discussion arising as to the time when the officers elected should be installed, it was finally determined to proceed with the installation forthwith. Before the installation took place, a congratulatory address to the Lodge was made by M. W. JAMES JENKINSON, the representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, resident at New-York, on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. He referred to the great work undertaken in the laying of the corner-stone of the new temple, as the first step in a great charity of the future, and urged all to persevere and carry through the work. The newly-elected Grand officers were then brought forward and installed with the usual impressive Masonic ceremonies. Grand Master GIBSON, in transferring his authority spoke as follows:

BROTHERS: Your confidence twice reposed in me has enabled me to govern the craft to the best of my ability. You have honored me more than I could possibly have honored you. I have tried only to do my duty. For your kindness, your honors and your love I thank you. It is for the master builders to inspect my work, but such as it is, I have tried to have it always that which would be for the benefit of the craft; and now, in surrendering to a successor the emblems of authority with which you have so magnificently invested me, I do so with a perfect confidence that they are handed over to a worthy, trusty, faithful and zealous officer. He is one worthy of your confidence, and all I ask for him is that you will ever show to him the same love and respect which you have ever shown to me.

The other officers were then installed, after which the Grand Lodge was called off from labor until 9 A. M. this morning.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

Commencement Exercises—Ten Young Ladies Receive the Baccalaureate Degree—Honorary Degrees Conferred on Dr. Upham and Miss Mitchell.

The Commencement exercises of Rutgers Female College took place at the West Presbyterian Church, in Forty-second-street, opposite Reservoir-square, yesterday, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. The platform was occupied by the Trustees and Faculty of the College and several members of the State Board of Regents, including Hon. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT. The body of the house was well filled with spectators, the front seats being occupied by the young lady students of the College, tastefully dressed in white. The members of the graduating class, ten in number, have the distinguished honor of being the first ladies who have ever received the degree of A. B. in this City. Their names are:

Mary Elizabeth Anderson, Annie Breckenridge Atwood, Emma Julia Chamberlain, Gunilla Rosetta Chellborg, Carrie Elizabeth Cheney, Anna Augusta Fountain, Jennie Harkness, Amelia Maltman Miller, Lillian Frances Reed, Mary Frances Rudd.

The exercises consisted of essays by the members of the class, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, under the direction of Mrs. S. JARDINE SMITH. After the opening prayer and a solo on the organ by Mrs. SMITH, a fine essay on "The Age of Wickliffe" was read by Miss LILLIE F. REED, in which the corruptions of that age were delineated, and the influence of the great reformer traced in its effect upon the character of the people, preparing the way for the higher civilization and purer Christianity of modern times. Miss JENNIE HARKNESS wrote upon the "Material Grandeur of the Roman Empire," and depicted in glowing language the magnificence of the Augustan age. Miss MARY E. ANDERSON discoursed upon "What Progress Owes to Invention," and Miss AMELIA M. MILLER considered "The Sources of a Nation's Wealth." The most thoughtful of the literary productions was an exceedingly well-written essay by Miss CARRIE E. CHENEY, on "What it is to be Educated," taking the ground that accumulation of knowledge is an object altogether subordinate to that of developing and strengthening the natural powers of the mind. "Thought as a Power" was also the theme of a well-written paper by Miss G. R. CHELLBORG. Miss ANNIE B. ATWOOD descanted of the "World Above and the World Beneath," with reference mainly to the wonders of astronomy and physical science. The essays were, in the main, very creditable performances, but the reading could hardly have benefited any one beyond the middle of the church. The other three members of the class had places on the programme, but were excused from their part in the exercises.

After the reading of the essays, Rev. Dr. H. M. PIERCE, the President of the College, delivered an address on the labors and merits of Dr. THOMAS C. UPHAM, the distinguished metaphysician of Bowdoin College, who was to be the first to receive an honorary degree at the hands of the Female College of New-York. There had been some doubt, he said, as to the propriety of conferring a degree on any man, but that objection surmounted, there had been no question as to who the man should be. The President then addressed the Board of Trustees with regard to the class of young ladies before them, to whom they had awarded the baccalaureate degree in arts. They had completed, he said, the prescribed course of study with credit to themselves, and desired this official recognition of their faithful study. The members of the class were then called upon the stand, and in presence of the officers of the College and the assembled audience, received the diplomas which certified their admission "*Pro auctoritate lingus collegae ad primum in artibus gradum.*" The President then dismissed them with a few earnest words of congratulation and of counsel, after which they sung their graduating song to a beautiful passage of music from "Don Giovanni."

Dr. THOMPSON then announced the degree of Doctor of Laws, confirmed by the trustees upon Dr. UPHAM, and took occasion to pay a brief tribute to the character and ability of that eminent scholar. He also announced that the trustees had, with entire unanimity, determined to confer the degree of Doctor in Science and Philosophy (Ph. D.) on Miss MARIA MITCHELL, the Director of the Observatory and Professor of Astronomy in Vassar College, as a recognition of the earliest opportunity of her distinguished ability and thorough study in a science which required for its mastery the very highest powers of mind. Nothing but adherence to a practice which would hereafter be regarded as a prejudice had prevented other and older institutions from acknowledging her merit by conferring upon her similar honors.

The exercises were brought to a close by the Doxology and a benediction.

In the evening President PIERCE held a reception at the College in Fifth-avenue, at which there was a large social gathering of the students and officers of the College, with their friends. This formed a pleasant and fitting conclusion to the exercises of the first "Commencement Week" of the institution under its college administration.

Opening of a Business College.

Yesterday there was a formal opening of the new and spacious rooms on Broadway, to be hereafter known as Packard's Business College. During the afternoon there were speeches made by Prof. PACKARD, Dr. BELLOWS and Gen. SIGEL, a recitation by Prof. LYMAN, a poem by HOWARD GLYNDON, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music by Miss BURNS and Master LACKENBEUCH, a lad of about thirteen years. By good judges of instrumental music the performance of the latter was pronounced to be remarkably excellent.

At the opening of the evening session Prof. PACKARD made a few introductory remarks, during which he said they had an excellent time during the afternoon session, when they listened to a few of the great men of the City; men renowned for their virtue and learning. He felt proud of the fact that so many of the friends of the institution had honored the College by their presence upon this occasion. There was no one thing that had given them so much pleasure as that men of all kinds of business had taken an interest in the work in which they were engaged.

Mr. LARREMORE, President of the Board of Education, was then introduced, and spoke briefly of the great advantages which must necessarily flow from a mercantile school of this character, especially when established in the great commercial emporium of the continent. Ships line our ports, and merchandise of all kinds, he said, fills our busy marts. But everything shows that there must have been a head to devise as well as a hand to execute. The speaker contended there should be more equality in occupations; but, above all, every one should follow out the bent of his mind—in other words, every one should follow that calling for which he is best fitted. How much better off would all who are grown up be now, if in their schoolboy days, they could have received a business education. When a young man is once established well in business, let him marry, said the speaker. There is no safeguard for a young man in this great City except this. If his hearers did not believe it, let them look around them.

Judge FITHIAN also made a few eloquent remarks, and Prof. LYMAN recited, with much effect, one of the *Caudle Lectures*, and also ALICE CAREY'S beautiful poem entitled "Order for a Picture!" Several others made speeches, and Miss BURNS sang a song, which was received with much applause and a plentiful shower of bouquets.

Probable Homicide in Newark.

PATRICK GLENNON, and his wife BRIDGET, residents of No. 388 Bank-street, Newark, were arrested yesterday upon a warrant issued by Justice MILLS, to answer a charge of atrocious assault upon DENNIS GLANCEY, who resides at No. 22 Hunterdon-street. The men were fellow-laborers at PERRY'S patent-leather factory, and on Sunday last they went out and took several drinks together, and afterward went to GLENNON'S house, where they also drank. According to the deposition of GLANCEY, taken by Justice MILLS, he was attacked by both GLENNON and his wife, and was thrown down-stairs, receiving injuries by the fall from which his life is in danger. GLENNON and his wife were committed to await the result of GLANCEY'S injuries, which are regarded, by the physicians attending the latter, as of a character that will cause the death of their victim.

ORIENTAL CLUB.

Grand Opening and Celebration by the Members and Their Friends.

The Oriental Club celebrated its opening last evening by a grand and liberal entertainment to about five hundred or more of the members and their friends. This Club had its inception on the 3d of April last, at the house of the Treasurer, JOHN PICKFORD, and has now ripened into a full organization with two hundred members. The officers are: Judge EDWARD J. SHANDLEY, President; WM. M. TWEED, Jr., and TIMOTHY CAMPBELL, Vice-Presidents; JAMES DONOHOE, Secretary, and JOHN PICKFORD, Jr., Treasurer. Though the names of the officers and the political associations of many of its members might indicate that it was purely a Democratic club, its members give assurance that it is by no means intended to be exclusive; but, on the contrary, embraces in its membership men of both political parties. As its name is designed to indicate, its purpose is to unite in social fellowship the substantial citizens of the east side, irrespective of political affiliations. In its present membership are representatives from the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, embracing all shades of politics, and representatives of the various business pursuits and the learned professions. The Bench and Bar were represented last evening by Judge Edward J. Shandley, Judge Scott, Judge Kivlin, William M. Tweed, Jr., and his partner William Edelston; the medical profession by Drs. Welch and Ward; the grocers by Otto Koop, Thomas Muldoon, Edward Scully and Jeremiah Quinlan; liquor merchants by Thomas Shields, John Shields and Matthew Patten; the hatters by Mr. Flemming, and literature by the genial and talented Thos. J. Cummins. Among the other guests present were Bernard Smythe, Receiver of Taxes; Marshal Tooker, Michael J. Shandley, John Burns, Inspector of Gas Meters; Jerome B. Fellows, Dennis Burns, "the member from Sligo;" Col. James Bagley, Hugh O'Donnell, Coroner Keenan, Hon. Edward Davies, Alderman Monahan, and thirty others from the City Club, together with a host of others too numerous to mention. The house occupied by the Club is the old mansion of Ex-Mayor WESTERVELT, No. 235 East Broadway, which is fitted up in elegant style throughout, and supplied with billiard-table, piano, public reception and private rooms, and every requisite for the comfort and convenience of the members and their friends. The walls are adorned with the likenesses of numerous prominent officials, including the Grand Sachem of Tammany, WILLIAM M. TWEED, Sr., who was unavoidably detained in the country. After an elegant supper, song, sentiment and champagne *galore* flowed until a late hour.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Commissioner BETTS decided, yesterday, as referee, that WILLIAM WHEATON, a revenue inspector, was entitled to a moiety of about $2,000 for having caused the seizure and sale of JAMES THOMPSON'S distillery, at No. 484 West Twenty-fourth-street, in March last, on the ground of conspiracy to defraud the Government. The money was claimed by BERNARD SCHLESSING, who alleged that he was the first person to give information about the frauds.

The Mathew T. Brennan Democratic Benevolent Association of the Seventh Ward met last evening at their head-quarters, No. 46 East Broadway. The subject of sharing in the public patronage was debated by Mr. COSTELLOE, Mr. O'DONNELL, Mr. HANDY and Mr. HAGGERTY, after which it was unanimously resolved to appoint a standing committee to wait on the heads of the several departments for the purpose of learning their intentions toward the club. The President, Dr. MCNAIR; the Vice-President, Cornelius O'Donnell; James Costelloe, John Lourey, Andrew Healy and Counselor P. E. McTigh were chosen as such committee, who are to meet in the City Hall today, and thence proceed to feel the pulse of all those who have patronage to bestow.

Mr. J. HAYES CARTER, a colored man from Philadelphia, has just completed a small organ of twelve registers and 367 pipes for the Sullivan-street Methodist Church. This is the eighth instrument Mr. CARTER has made, but it is the first organ in this State made by a colored man. The instrument was exhibited last evening before quite a large audience, who appeared highly pleased with its power and effect.

A Chess Club has been organized at the Café Europa, in which there are already fifty members. President, VON FRANKENBERG; Vice-President, Dr. DWYER; Secretary, P. J. RILEY. A tournament is in progress to establish the relative strength of each player. There are thirty participants.

Coroner SCHIRMER concluded an investigation, yesterday, in the case of Miss MATILDA HENNINGSEN, alias H. Hunt, the young woman who died on the 20th ult. at the house of MICHAEL A. A. WOLFF, No. 182 East Seventh-street, from the effects of medical malpractice. The jury, after listening to some additional evidence of an unimportant character, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death from the effects of an abortion performed, as they believe from the testimony adduced, by M. A. A. WOLFF. The accused was sent to the Tombs.

It was incorrectly stated in the TIMES, yesterday, that the second base player of the Mutual nine, in the base-ball contest with the Union Club, Wednesday, was Mr. SWANDELL. Mr. FLANLY filled the position, and Mr. SWANDELL was not in the game.

CARL SNYDER, a native of Prussia, twenty-six years of age, and a homeless vagrant, attempted suicide, yesterday, by swallowing arsenic. He repented of his action, however, and the Police sent him to Bellevue Hospital.

ELLEN CARR, residence as yet unknown, made an attempt to drown herself in the North River, yesterday, but the Police pulled her out and sent her to Bellevue.

JOHN JOHNSON, aged ten, of No. 200 East Thirty-fifth-street, fell into the East River at Thirty-fourth-street, yesterday, and was rescued from drowning.

A disturbance occurred last evening in the liquor-store of MARTIN ELSLER, No. 619 Grand-street, between the proprietor and RICHARD MARLEY, of No. 607 Grand-street, and the latter received a stab wound in the abdomen, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition. His assailant was arrested.

PATRICK DUGAN was held to answer at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, for assaulting a colored girl named EMMA TAPPEN, on a Grand-street car, for refusing to leave her seat at the order of the prisoner.

The German Fatmen's Association met at No. 42 Avenue A, last evening, and admitted a number of new members. New members must weigh at least 200 pounds. The Association also discussed the arrangements for a picnic and target excursion, to take place the 21st inst.

The thirtieth anniversery of the Colored Home in Sixty-fifth-street was held yesterday, and was attended by a large number of the patrons and friends of the institution, and by a great concourse of colored citizens.

JAMES DOBBINS and JAMES GORMAN were yesterday arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of highway robber, preferred by WM. O'BRIEN, residing in Fifty-eighth-street. On Wednesday evening O'BRIEN was followed by DOBBINS and GORMAN, one of whom struck him on the head with a club, knocking him down, and the other robbed him of his watch, valued at $30. Justice MCGUIRE committed the prisoners.

An application was made before Commissioner WHITE, yesterday, in the case of FRANCIS FAREY, whose extradition is sought for by the Swiss Government on a charge of forgery, for the bailing of the accused. The Commissioner adjourned the case until today, at which time, he said, he would decide on the application.

The remains of LEOPOLD EUTING, who was accidentally drowned in January, were recovered yesterday in the North River, near Sixty-fourth-street. The bodies of two unknown men were found drowned yesterday in the North and East Rivers, near down-town piers. All three of the bodies were sent to the Morgue.

MARY KENNEDY was sent to the work-house for six months, yesterday, by Justice DOWLING, as a begging imposter, she having used a letter making statements that were found to be false.

The only business transacted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, yesterday, was to concur in the resolution appointing JAS. FRANKLIN MCMULLEN official reporter of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band at the Battery today, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

ADOLPH WEILER was yesterday held by Justice DOWLING to await the result of wounds sustained at his hands by CHARLES STRASSER, of Brooklyn, a few days ago.

VALENTINE ROSENBURG, aged thirty-two, a native of Germany, died yesterday at No. 2 Second-street, from sun-stroke.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice COX, CHARLES MAYER and PATRICK MCMANUS were committed for forcibly taking $257 and a valuable watch and chain from MICHAEL CAMPBELL, No. 227 Delancey-street. It appeared that between 2 and 3 o'clock on Thursday morning the complainant was standing in the street, when the prisoners approached him, and while MAYER seized him by the throat the other presented a pistol at his head, and threatened to shoot him if he gave any alarm. They then robbed him and left.

BROOKLYN.

In the motion for arrest of judgment in the case of Ex-Collector THEOPHILUS CALLICOT, at present detained in the Albany Penitentiary in default of payment of a fine of $10,000, the application was denied by Judge BENEDICT, yesterday.

Three barns and a wagon-house were destroyed by fire at Fort Hamilton yesterday morning. The loss on buildings amounts to $6,500; insured for $1,600 in Lafayette and Mechanics' Companies. Loss on stock, $1,500—uninsured. There was an utter absence of any means to extinguish the flames.

The unexpended balance of the Fenian fund has been disposed of as follows: House of the Good Shepherd, $67; St. Peter's Hospital, $67; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, $67; Little Sisters of the Poor, $67.

ANNIE S. MORGAN has brought a suit in the City Court to recover $10,000 for an alleged breach of promise of marriage and seduction by DAVID E. SYME, of HILTON & SYME, printers, Broadway, New-York.

The three Italians lately held to answer to a charge of counterfeiting nickel coin were, yesterday, discharged in the United States Circuit Court.

JOHN HOGAN has been exonerated by a Coroner's jury from the charge of hastening the death of his wife by violence.

JOHN H. LEAVY, the keeper of the Morgue, has been arrested on a charge of stabbing PATRICK MURPHY in the thigh with a knife.

LONG ISLAND.

Wednesday night about 11 o'clock, STEPHEN HANNON, the watchman of the Cross-town Railroad, doing duty at their stables, Union-avenue, near Box-street, Brooklyn, was accidentally shot while endeavoring to take away a pistol from JAMES DUFFY, a friend of his, who was intoxicated. The bullet cut away the fleshy part of the hand below the little finger, and then entered the breast at the lower part of the breastbone, passing through it and lodging in the stomach. The wounded man is doing well, and the physicians say if inflammation does not set in there are hopes of his recovery. DUFFY has been locked up.

The Long Island Railroad Company are negotiating with parties to build a new dock at their terminus, Greenport. The dock will run east 150 feet, and then an addition is added running southeast 100 feet further, enabling vessels to sail up to the dock in all directions of the wind, as well as affording deeper water.

Out-door religious exercises are being held on the Sabbath in Greenport. They are attended by the fishermen, who, at this season of the year, are in force in that village. Capt. DOWNS heads the movement.

A son of Mr. JACOB BURR, of Babylon, met with a sad accident, Monday, which will probably terminate his life. It seems that while loading his gun it was accidentally discharged, the charge tearing away a portion of his breast and making a frightful wound.

A meeting of the citizens of the Second Ward of Long Island City was held last night, for the purpose of organizing a Citizens' Party. The meeting was held at the school-house, Dutch Kills, and a large number of prominent citizens were present.

The law compelling the people of the towns of the south-eastern part of Long Island to make their wagons of the uniform width of five feet, which was passed by the Legislature of 1869, goes into effect Nov. 1.

At Orient the 4th of July will be celebrated by a dinner, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the erection of a granite soldiers' monument.

Wednesday evening CHARLES H. GRIFFING, the man lately injured on the Flushing Railroad, died. He has been unconscious ever since Friday morning of last week, when the accident took place.

During the last year the town of Riverhead furnished to the New-York market 500,000 bushels of potatoes.

NEW-JERSEY.

A German, named JOHN BOTT, aged about twenty years, was caught between the buffers of two Erie Railroad cars at West End, yesterday, and crushed to death. He was engaged in repairing a car, when another was sent down the grade to be mended; but before the brakeman could stop it, it collided with the other at which BOTT was working, and killed him almost instantly.

In the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday, Justice JOHN WHITE, of Hoboken, was placed on trial on a charge of extorting $5 from CHARLES KIRCHLER, for issuing a warrant at his request, for the arrest of JEAN MARIE HUTZLER, accused of absconding from Strasburg, France, with 16,000 francs, the property of MICHAEL MARTZ, in February last.

A colored man, named PETER VILLAIRE, aged about thirty years, in the employ of ISAAC R. FERRAGNEE, a contractor, was crushed between an engine and a coal-car, yesterday, about 3 A. M., at the coal-yard of the Morris and Essex Railroad, in Hoboken. The cause was his own carelessness. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where he died at 2 P. M.

THOMAS COOPER and WM. DOYLE were drowned near Passaic on Wednesday afternoon. They borrowed a boat and went out rowing, taking a bottle with them, from the effects of the contents of which, it is supposed, they became unsteady and upset the boat. They were employes of Messrs. WATERHOUSE BROTHERS. DOYLE leaves a family.

The operatives of the La Salle silk mills, of Paterson, are on a strike to prevent a reduction of wages, and the mill is idle. The Police have been called to prevent interference by the strikers with the persons who may come to seek employment.

The East Jersey Baptist Association, at its session at Perth Amboy on Wednesday, discussed the question of abandoning the use of fermented wine at the communion table. The subject was referred to a committee.

A new dwelling belonging to Dr. PRYOR, in Chapel-street, Orange, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The flames were discovered a few minutes after midnight. The loss is $1,200.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Lieut. Commander R. L. Pythian is detached from the Naval Academy and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. Commander G. W. Ward is detached from the practice-ship *Savannah* and placed on waiting orders. Ensign J. W. Carlton is detached from signal duty at Washington, and ordered to the Naval Observatory; Surgeon John S. Messersmith is ordered to duty at the Marine Rendezvous, at Philadelphia.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 9.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened quiet and steady and closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	12 M.	2 P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
Consols for account	92⅝	92¾	92⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	88¾	88¾	88⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	91	91	91
U. S. 10-40s	86¼	86¼	86¾
Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares	112	112	112
Erie Railroad Shares	18¼	18¼	18¼
At. and G. W. R. R. Shares	29	29	29½

The official statement of the Bank of England, made public today, shows that the amount of bullion has increased £150,000 since the report of last week.

FRANKFORT, June 9.—United States Five-twenty bonds opened firm and quiet at 95¼@95½ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, June 9.—The Bourse opened quiet and closed firm. Rentes opened at 74f. 55c., and closed at 74f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, June 9—5 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Upland opened and closed at 10⅝d.; Middling Orleans at 10¾d.@11d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS active. Wheat, 10s. 4d.@10s. 5d. ₱ cental for California White; 9s. for No. 2 Red Western, and 9s. 7d.@9s. 8d. for Red Winter. Flour, 23s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 30s. 3d. ₱ quarter. PROVISIONS—Bacon, 58s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut, and 64s. 6d. for Short-rib Middles. PRODUCE—Common Resin firm at 5s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, June 9—5 P. M.—TALLOW easier, but not quotably lower. SUGAR, on the spot, declining. Sperm OIL steady. HOPS, £4 5s. per cental for English.

HAVRE, June 9.—COTTON opened quiet for on the spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, June 9—PETROLEUM opened and closed quiet.

BREMEN, June 9.—PETROLEUM opened firm yesterday.

HAMBURG, June 9.—PETROLEUM opened firm yesterday.

HAVANA, June 9.—EXCHANGE on London 15¾@16¼. SUGAR—Market buoyant at 8¼@8¾ reals ₱ arroba for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, June 9.—FLOUR active and 25c. higher; sales, 2,300 bbls. at $5 25@$5 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7@$7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75@$8 for White, and $8 50@$8 75 for Double Extra. All but one mill are selling at the outside quotations. WHEAT scarce and dull; sales, 1,000 bushels Choice White Canada at $1 82½, and 4,000 bushels White Wabash at $1 77½; No. 1 Milwaukee Club is quoted nominally at $1 31@$1 32, and No. 2 Red Indiana at $1 40. CORN quiet and held at $1. OATS held at 65c. for Canadian, and scarce at that. RYE quiet. CORN-MEAL, $2 30 for bolted and $2 20 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED active; sales yesterday afternoon of 400 tons Shorts at $16@$17; the market today is firmer; sales by car-lots at $18@$19 for Shorts, $22@$25 for Shipstuffs, and $28@$33 for Middlings as to quality. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat 8c., Rye 7¼c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50@$3 75 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c. Grain and Millfeed to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 80, ₱ ton. Lake IMPORTS—36,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 2,020,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—600 bbls. Flour, 3,700 bushels Wheat, 4,300 bushels Peas, 3,021,000 feet of Lumber.

CHICAGO, June 9.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and lower at $1 07½ for No. 2; in the afternoon the market was irregular at $1 06¼@$1 06¼, seller June, and $1 12½@$1 12¾, seller July. CORN easier at 83c.@83½c. for No 2; in the afternoon the market was firm at 84½c., seller June. OATS easier at 49c. BARLEY heavy at 84c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES quiet at $1. PROVISIONS dull, and nominally unchanged. HOGS in good demand and lower at $8@$8 65 for Common to Extra. CATTLE dull and easier at $8 25@$8 75 for butchers' to extra shipping Beeves. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 87,000 bushels Wheat, 91,700 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 1,100 bushels Barley, 10,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 83,000 bushels Wheat, 85,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye, 7,500 Hogs. FREIGHTS more active at 5c. on Oats, 6c. on Corn, and 6½c. on Wheat to Buffalo.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged. FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT heavy; No. 3 Spring, 88c.@90c.; No. 2 Spring, 93c.@95c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 17@$1 17½; Prime Red Fall, $1 20; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 22@$1 25. CORN dull and declined 3c.@5c.; Mixed, 8c.; White, 90c., in bulk; Yellow, sacked, 90c.@91c.; White, $1@$1 02. OATS advancing; in bulk, 53c.; sacked, 57c.@58c. BARLEY nominal. RYE nominal. WHISKY steady at $1 04. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $30. BACON—Shoulders, 13¼c.@13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. LARD dull and nominal. CATTLE firm at $4 50@$7 50. Live HOGS steady at $7 75@$9 for fat; $6 50@$7 50 for stockers. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 42,000 bushels; Oats, 7,500 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Extras, $5@$5 25; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5 25@$6 25; Pennsylvania do., $5 50@$6 25. WHEAT dull; Pennsylvania Red, $1 35@$1 36. RAPESEED, $1 33@$1 34. RYE steady; Western, $1 05; State, $1 10. CORN dull, and quotations mainly sustained; Yellow, $1 08; Mixed Western, $1 02@$1 04. OATS in better request; State, 63c. COFFEE—Rio; none in first hands. SUGAR held firmly; Porto Rico, 9⅝c.@10¾c.; other grades unchanged. MOLASSES—Nothing doing. PROVISIONS active. PETROLEUM dull, Crude, 18¼c.@19c.; Refined, 28¾c. WHISKY dull and unchanged.

BUFFALO, June 9.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,600 bbls.; Wheat, 58,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 42,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 100,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels. FREIGHTS steady but unchanged. FLOUR quiet and firm. WHEAT dull and heavy; sales early of No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 22; in the afternoon quotations were nominal. CORN—Sales, 12,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 94c., leaving the market bare of sound. OATS firm; sales 28,000 bushels Western at 59c.@60c., and five cars Canadian at 61c., on the track. PORK firm at $29 75 for Heavy Mess. LARD firm at 16½c. HIGHWINES nominal at $1 05.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—FLOUR dull and unsettled, with no demand; Family offered at $5 75@$6. WHEAT dull and drooping; buyers off. OATS unchanged. RYE dull at 96c.@98c. for late No. 1. COTTON nominally unchanged. WHISKY dull and lower; sales of old process at $1 02. Mess PORK saleable at $30; held $30 50. Bulk MEATS held firmly at 12c. for Shoulders, 15c. for Sides. BACON quiet and held firmly at 13½c. for Shoulders; 16½c. for Clear Rib-Sides; 17¼c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS advanced to 21c. LARD held 16c., with a limited demand. EXCHANGE dull at 1-10 off buying.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 9.—BEEVES—The offerings to-day amount to about 800 head; market ruled dull at a decline of ¼c.@½c. on last week's rates. SHEEP are in full supply, and the demand is dull; prices range at 4¼c.@6c. ₱ lb., gross, as to quality; prices tending downward. HOGS are in light supply and fair demand; selling at 12¼c.@13¼c. RECEIPTS of the week—810 Beeves, 4,234 Sheep and Lambs, 4,284 Hogs. Sales, 743 Beeves.

TOLEDO, June 9.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT declining; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 56; No. 1 Red, $1 33; No. 2 do., $1 27½. CORN declining; No. 1, 91c.; No. 2, 89c. OATS easier at 59c. for No. 1. FREIGHTS firm at 4c. to Buffalo and 7½c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,200 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 2,200 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 2,800 bushels.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 21¼c. FLOUR firm, and holders demand an advance. WHEAT firm; Maryland, $1 50@$1 60; Pennsylvania, $1 40@$1 45. CORN steady for White, at $1 17@$1 18; Yellow dull at $1 08. OATS steady at 58c.@60c. RYE, $1 15@$1 20. PROVISIONS firmer, but unchanged. WHISKY—Better feeling and more inquiry, at $1 05½@$1 06½.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 9.—COTTON firm and in fair demand; Middling, 21c.@21¼c.; sales, 2,500 bales; net receipts, 970 bales; coastwise, 343 bales; total, 1,313 bales; exports, to Malaga, 1,001 bales; to Havre 954 bales; stock, 98,871 bales; the exports to Havre yesterday were 2,200 bales—not 3,200 bales—and the total exports to the Continent, 2,652 bales, leaving the stock 99,513 bales.

LOUISVILLE, June 9.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 21c. FLOUR firm at $5 25. WHEAT, $1 15@$1 20. CORN, $1 15. OATS, 67c. RYE, $1. PROVISIONS firmer and unchanged. WHISKY, $1 04@$1 05. TOBACCO—Sales, 376 hhds. at $5 50@$7 50 for Frosted to good Lugs; $33 50 for common to medium Bright Leaf; the sales include 86 hhds. Henderson County Leaf and Strips at $13 25@$28 50.

CLEVELAND, June 9.—WHEAT more active, and advanced 2c.; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 30; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 24. CORN firm; No. 1 Mixed, 94c.; No. 2 Mixed held at 92c. OATS firm; No. 1 State, 59c. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY dull and nominal. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, $4 25 ₱ bbl.; Refined nominally 23¼c. ₱ gallon.

MILWAUKEE, June 9.—FLOUR dull and nominally 12c. lower. WHEAT heavy at $1 16 for No. 1; $1 11 for No. 2. OATS declining; sales at 52c.@53. CORN nominal. RYE firm; No. 2 at 83c. FREIGHTS firm and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour; 12,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour; 63,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, June 9.—WHEAT firm and in moderate supply. RYE firm at $1 12½. CORN quiet and dull; small sales of Round Yellow at $1 11. BARLEY MALT quiet. OATS firmer; small sales at the Central Elevator at 69c.@70c. for Nos. 2 and 1 State.

MEMPHIS, June 9.—COTTON firmer at 21½c.; receipts, 224 bales; exports, 699 bales. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. CORN dull. OATS firm at 63c.@64c. LARD nominal. PORK quiet at $30 50. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13½c.; Sides, 17¼c.@18c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 9.—COTTON a shade firmer; Middling, 21c.; sales, 400 bales; receipts, 700 bales; exports, to the continent, 1,135 bales; stock, 23,310 bales.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 9.—COTTON firmer; Good Ordinary, 17¾c.; sales, 150 bales; receipts, 108 bales; exports, coastwise, 106 bales; stock, 27,567 bales.

DETROIT, June 9.—WHEAT—White declined 2c. @3c.; Extra, $1 57; No. 1, $1 48; Amber firmer at $1 32@$1 34. CORN nominal. OATS—State, 60c.@61c.; Western, 58c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 9.—Spirits of TURPENTINE weak at 43½c. RESIN firm for Strained at $1 55. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $2 45@$3. TAR dull at $1 25. COTTON quiet; Middling, 20½c.

MOBILE, Ala., June 9.—COTTON very firm; Middling, 20½c.; sales, 900 bales; receipts, 380 bales; exports to New-Orleans, 204 bales; stock, 34,012 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 9.—COTTON steady; Middling, 20¾c.; sales, 100 bales; receipts, 121 bales; stock, 9,129 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., June 9.—COTTON firmer; Low Middling, 20c.; sales, 40 bales; receipts, 75 bales; exports, coastwise, 307 bales; stock, 1,656 bales.

[Advertisement.]

The coolest and most comfortable bed or pillow is the Elastic Sponge; also, the cheapest and most durable. Fully guaranteed.

[Advertisement.]

A sponge cushion after constant use in a Broadway stage nearly four years, perfectly demonstrates the durability of Elastic Sponge for cushions, beds, pillows, and furniture stuffing, and is now on exhibition at the Company's sales-room, No. 524 Broadway, (opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.)

[Advertisement.]

The members of the Can't-Get-Away Club, not being able to leave the City this season for any of the various fashionable resorts, have done the next best thing, if, indeed, not a better thing—they have all purchased fashionable Summer Hats of KNOX, the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway, and are, accordingly, happy. The other hatters surrendered to Gen. KNOX long ago.

[Advertisement.]

Chittenango White Sulphur Water cures dyspepsia, kidney diseases, rheumatism and scrofula. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 8 College-place. J. F. HENRY. Send for circular.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 9—9 A. M.

Places.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	S.	Foggy	52
Halifax	N.	Clear	56
Portland	N. E.	Cloudy	63
Boston	N. E.	Cloudy	65
New-York	N. E.	Cloudy	73
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	75
Wilmington	S. E.	Clear	78
Washington	S. E.	Cloudy	78
Fort Monroe	S. W.	Clear	74
Richmond	S.	Clear	76
Charleston	S. E.	Clear	82
Augusta	—	Cloudy	79
Oswego	S.	Clear	80
Buffalo	S. W.	Cloudy	77
Pittsburg	E.	Raining	68
Chicago	N. E.	Clear	60
Louisville	N. W.	Clear	68
New-Orleans	N.	Clear	83
Key West	W.	Clear	83
Havana	—	Clear	82

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Weser	June 11	New-York	Liverpool.
France	June 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	June 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Parana	June 11	New-York	London.
City of Brussels	June 11	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA.

Columbia	June 9	New-York	Havana.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Weser*, at 12 M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1½ P. M. For Ireland only, by the *City of Brussels*, at 11 A. M. For France, via Brest and Havre, by the *Villa de Paris*, at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 9—*In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Thallon, J. Thallon, Mr. and Mrs. Hall and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley, Mrs. Reid, Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Richards, lady and 2 children and servant, Miss White, Miss Hutchins, Mr. Lover, J. Miller, Thos. Allen, Master W. Allen, Miss Wharton, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mr. Williams, J. Greene, Mrs. Slarinsky, Mrs. Janovsky, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Gaylord, Mr. and Mrs. Mallerby, J. Griffiths, S. Wilcox, Mr. Waterman, Mrs. Biddle and 3 children, Mr. Carter, Mr. Giles, Mrs. Bancroft and daughter, Miss Bolles, Mrs. Bochet, Mr. Brett, Miss Brett, Miss E. F. Robinson, E. Simon, Mr. White, Capt. H. McCalmont, Mr. Glassco, Mr. Nervman, B. Sheridan, Rev. T. E. Vermilye and daughter, Miss K. Smith, Mr. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hayes and infant, J. Wilson and son, Mrs. Moses and child, Prof. and Mrs. O'Leary, Miss Catharine Duncan, Mr. Stockwell, Miss Stockwell and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Hopper and 7 children, Mr. Robson, Mr. Baumgarten, Mr. Rochter, Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Culver, Mr. U. Philips, Gen. Fiske.

JUNE 9—*In steam-ship America, from Bremen.*—Elise Schmidt, Caroline Janigen, Bertha Schneider, Henriette Dacius, Aug. Schafer, J. Schramm, Aleida Teipe, E. T. Schaller, C. Ingel, Emelie Gross, J. R. Schaller, Franziska H. Schaller, Franziska Atheimer, E. Korn, P. Schweikert and family, Charles Schipper, Elizabeth Kieneth, Geo Wreste, Sallie Burch, Mrs. Lawrence and family, John Mitchell and wife.

In steam-ship Missouri, from Havana.—Domingo Cartaya, wife, 4 children and servant; Andusdela Torre, wife, child and servant; Mrs. F. V. Gise and servant, A. Redohl, G. T. Watson, M. Garcia, E. Q. Caro, A. Morales, V. Zavola, A. Quinen, J. Howard, J. Streut, D. P. Flanders, M. Carey, Videl Mora, Pedro Draz, M. Diaz.

JUNE 9—*In steam-ship Dacian, from Glasgow.*—Miss Dunnie, Mrs. Maitland, Miss Maitland, Master W. Maitland, Mr. Grant.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:28 | Sun sets.........7:30 | Moon sets..2:33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:29 | Gov. Island...5:18 | Hell Gate..6:40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 9.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Hanover, (N. G.,) Hunbeck, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; City of Montreal, Daggert, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, W. P. Clyde; Black Diamond, Meredith, Chester, Penn., Abiel Abbott; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; H. Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk; Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Glauces, Walden, Boston W. P. Clyde.

Barks Sirius, (Br.,) Loud, Cork or Falmouth, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Clydevale, (Br.,) Williams, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Helene, Potter, St. Helena Sound, Lunt Bros.; Eugenia, Castellano, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Maria Augusta, (Swed.,) Remanson, Stettin, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Medway, Cohan, Port Medway, George Phillips & Co.; Iduna, (N. G.,) Mahigren, Stockholm, Funch, Edey & Co.; J. M. Morales, McPhail, Picton, N. S., George H. Brewer.

Brigs Uncle Sam, (Aus.,) Korff, Porto Plato, Valentin, Estrella & Co.; Sarah Ellen, Guilford, Liverpool or Bristol; Serpenha, Vervena, Palermo and Malta, Slocovich & Co.

Schrs. E. Glover, Batchler, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Florence Rogers, Sheppard, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Vrail, Mason, Wilmington, N. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Louisa D. Wagner, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Silver Star, Smith, Canary Islands, Dollner, Potter & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Dacian, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow May 25, and Moville 26th, with mdse. and 416 passengers to Henderson Bros. Has had westerly gales to the Banks, and thence light winds and fogs; June 4, lat. 45 07, lon. 53 55, passed steam-ship Caledonia, hence for Glasgow.

Steam-ship America, (N. G.,) Bussius, Bremen May 25, and Havre 28th, with mdse. and 776 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had strong westerly winds the entire passage; June 9, off Block Island, passed a Guion steamer bound East.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Henry Chauncey, Maury, Aspinwall, June 2, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. Is anchored off the Light-ship.

Ship Great Admiral, (of Boston,) Jackson, Manila March 12, with hemp, sugar, &c., to Frederick Baker. Passed Angier March 30; same day, off Java Head, exchanged signals with ship Samuel G. Glover, from Manila, for Boston, 25 ds. out; passed Cape of Good Hope April 28, and crossed the equator May 17 in lon. 33; 28th, lat. 23 lon. 58 saw schr. Nellie Tarbox, steering S. S. E. The Great Admiral has been detained outside Sandy Hook 3 ds. by fog.

Bark Isabella Margaret, (of Biddeford, Eng.,) Tadd, Rio Grande do Sul April 6, with hides, &c., to Christian Thomsen—vessel to Geo. F. Bully. Has had moderate weather the entire passage: crossed the equator May 6, in lon. 32.

Bark Florence Peters, (of Portland,) Hooper, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to Brugiere & Aviles—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with very moderate weather, and was becalmed 5 ds. off Absecum.

Brig J. B. Browne, (of Portland,) Bain, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds and calms, and was detained 5 ds. off Sandy Hook on account of dense fog.

Brig A. M. B., (of Halifax,) Belfontaine, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer. Has been detained off Sandy Hook 5 ds. by fog.

Brig Stockton, (of Stockton,) Griffin, Sagua 23 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Field & Way. Has had N. E. winds the entire passage, and been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with thick fogs.

Brig Rolerson, Mayhew, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Helen M. Condon, (of Belfast,) Condon, Jacksonville 12 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark. Has been 5 ds. N. of Barnegat, with calms and fogs.

Schr. Alcora, Dennison, Machias 12 ds., with lumber to Orborn & Clarke.

Schr. Walton, Palmer, Richmond, Me., 6 ds., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Union, Leighton, Addison 8 ds., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Caroline, Wallace, Cherryfield 12 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Nellie, French, Bucksville, S. C., 10 ds., with lumber to Jonathan Beers.

Schr. B. H. Warford, Sprague, Elizabethport, for Warren.

Schr. S. P. Adams, Talbot, Elizabethport, for East Boston.

Schr. Eugenie, Bray, Elizabethport, for East Boston.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardiner, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. J. E. Pote, Davis, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. C. A. Grainer, Harvey, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Chance Shot, Duell, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. E. A. Stevens, Bolton, Elizabethport, for Cambridgeport.

Schr. W. S. O'Brien, Burns, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Schr. Mary and Frances, Mills, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Schr. Harriet and Sarah, Hall, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Schr. Henry Parker, Parker, New-Haven, for Georgetown.

Schr. Roanoke, Hathaway, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Black Diamond, Roberts, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Brockway, Robinson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. H. Daley, Lanphear, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. E. Woodhull, Woodhull, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ella Jane, Adams, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Providence, for Haverstraw.

Schr. Stranger, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Susan and Mary, Simpson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. L. Hulse, Lyle, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Dusen, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. M. Acken, Hale, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. M. Smith, Chase, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thomas Hull, Brown, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Susan McDivitt, McDivitt, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Empire, Baker, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. M. Kissam, Kissam, Newport.
Schr. Cornelia, Hart, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. George & Albert, McDonald, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Jane M. Brainerd, McCarthy, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Allen Lewis, Lewis, Elizabethport, for Salem.
Schr. Ganges, Gregory, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Geo. Gillum, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. White Wing, Cheesbro', Westerly, R. I.
Schr. Forest Home, Mott, Roslyn.
Schr. M. W. Dickens, White, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Schr. Hannah Chave, Lewis, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Fox, Stamford.
Schr. R. H. Huntley, Davis, Boston.
Schr. Hunter, Crane, Dighton, for Rondout.
Schr. A. G. Pease, Raynor, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Lily, Robinson, New-Haven, for Rondout.
Schr. Eliza, Perry, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.
Schr. George Washington, Peck, Stamford.
Schr. Motto, Searle, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.
Schr. Minquas, Heany, Providence.
Schr. Brazos, Osborn, Portland, Conn.
Schr. B. F. Brainerd, Anderson, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Fall River.
Schr. Robert Smith, Baden, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Niantic, Reed, Taunton.
Schr. Hesperus, Conery, Cape Ann.
Schr. Hattie J., Shewell, Virginia.
Schr. Estelle, Keany, Newport.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, S. E., very foggy.

Below.

Ship Cicero, (of Liverpool,) Alexander, from Calcutta 106 ds., with mdse. to Wills, Edmands & Co.

Schr. Setagawa, (of Gloucester,) Bryant, from Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. Both by pilot-boat Jane No. 1.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Hannover, for Bremen; Columbia, for Havana; Iowa, for Glasgow; H. Livingston, for Savannah; Saratoga and Hatteras, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 9.—Arr. brig Maude Potter, from Matanzas.

BOSTON, Mass., June 9.—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; brig Maria White, from Mayagues.

CHARLESTON, June 9.—Sailed, schr. E. B. Everman, for Jacksonville.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 9.—Passed in for Baltimore, ship Hermine, from Bremerhaven; brigs Echo, from Mayagues; Dirigo, from Boston. Passed up, schr. Czar, for Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 9.—Passed in for Baltimore, brig Village Belle, from the West Indies. Passed out, ship Matilda, for Canada; barks R. B. Mulhall, for Nova Scotia; May Queen, for Savannah; Mismouth, for London; brigs Bore, for Pernambuco; Ginechppena, for Spain; Neptune, for Rio.

HOLMES' HOLE, June 7—P. M.—Arr. schrs. Marion Gage, Eugene Borda and Armenia Bartlett, Philadelphia, Boston; Joseph W. Wilson and J. C. Thompson, Georgetown, D. C., do.; Henrietta, Savannah 17 ds., do.; Almira Wooley, Baltimore, Gloucester; John Stockham, do., Saco; William Fisher, Elizabethport, for Weymouth; T. R. Jones, Machias, New-York; Com. Kearney, Calais, New-Haven; Hattie Combs, Rockland, for Wilmington, N. C.; S. H. Woodbury, Bangor, Middletown, Conn.; Charter Oak, Wilmington, N. C., 11 ds.; Emeline Haight, Philadelphia, Augusta; C. B. Wood, Baltimore, Boston. Sloop America, New-Bedford, Rockport, Mass.

Sld. Brig Anna Lindsley, (Br.,) schrs. Silver Bell, E. & L. Martz, J. M. Bromnall, J. W. Vanaman and Vandalia.

Miscellaneous.

The steam-ship Donati, (Br.,) Alexander, from Rio Janeiro, arrived 8th, reports crossing the equator May 23, in lon. 38 18; May 19, lat. 10 S., lon. 35 14, saw bark N. D. Fende, (N. G.,) bound S.; June 4, lat. 30 20, lon. 69 12, passed steam-ship Suffolk, (Br.,) hence for Kingston, Jamaica.

The steam-ship Missouri, Edwards, from Havana, arrived 8th, reports experiencing head winds the entire passage, with dense fog from Cape Hatteras to Sandy Hook; June 6, lat. 31 14, lon. 78 55, spoke bark Harriet Bussey, from — for Boston.

The reported arrival of ship Galatea, from Hoilo, in yesterday's paper, was an error, the ship Great Admiral of same line was the ship intended.

Spoken.

June 5, in lat. 27, lon. 68, ship Henry B. Wright, Treat, from Cadiz, April 26, for Portland. By pilot-boat Geo. W. Blunt, No. 11.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDON, June 9.—The steam-ship Britannia, of the Anchor Line, arrived at Moville today, on the way to Glasgow.

7 Per Cent. Gold Interest
(FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX)
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND BONDS
OF THE
West Wisconsin R. R. Co.
FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN FROM JANUARY, 1870, AND CONVERTIBLE INTO STOCK AT PAR.
LAND GRANT OF OVER 1,000,000 ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT,
upon which, together with the Road and all its property, these Bonds are a First Mortgage.
EXEMPTED FROM TAXES UPON ITS LANDS FOR 15 YEARS.
70 MILES FINISHED AND RUNNING,
from which income is derived, with rapidly-increasing receipts.
An air-line from St. Paul's to Milwaukee and Chicago. These Lands estimated worth $8,000,000. Total amount of mortgage when Road is completed, $4,000,000. The Road is divided into four sections, and $1,000,000 Bonds are issued upon completion of each section. As these lands are sold, the proceeds are held by the Trustees as a Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the bonded debt. These Bonds, we confidently assert, are the safest and cheapest security offered in this market.
THE PRICE WILL BE 90 FLAT UNTIL THE 15TH JUNE, BUT ON AND AFTER THAT DATE IT WILL BE
90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
The coupons are payable January and July, making them the first year, with accrued interest and gold at 115, a 12 per cent. investment, and about 9 per cent. thereafter. Pamphlet, with full particulars, and map can be obtained at the office of
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.

SUMMER
CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.
IN STYLE AND QUALITY THE BEST.
IN VARIETY THE MOST EXTENSIVE.
IN PRICE THE MOST ECONOMICAL.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, cor. Grand-st.
Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st., Upstairs,
OFFER AN ENTIRELY NEW ASSORTMENT OF
STERLING SILVER-WARE
FROM THE
GORHAM MFG. CO.,
whose productions are universally recognized as embodying all the elements of a higher style of art in silver than has heretofore been known. The introduction of a new character in the finish, called the "ORIENTAL FINISH," is worthy of particular notice. The effect produced is extremely chaste and uncommonly beautiful.
OUR ASSORTMENT of Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, together with a very large variety of new ornamental and useful pieces, has never been more complete nor more inviting to purchasers of refined taste. Complete WEDDING OUTFITS a specialty, at prices commending them to the closest buyers.

CALL AND SEE
OUR
SUMMER SUITS.
STOCK NOW COMPLETE.
PRICES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
CLOTHING-HOUSE,
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY, near Canal-st.

GREAT BARGAINS
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS IN
FURNITURE.
KINGMAN & MURPHY,
NO. 93 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK,
ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY,
SECOND STORE FROM CORNER.

VENEERS.
GEO. W. READ & CO.,
Manufacturers of and dealers in Veneers and Fancy Wood, Hungarian Ash, French Black-walnut, Amboine, Tuya and Tulip-wood, Black-walnut and Ash Burls, Mahogany, Rose-wood, Maple, Satin-wood, &c., &c.
NOS. 170 AND 172 CENTRE-ST.
Factory { No. 291 Monroe-st. No. 398 Madison-st.

Abraham Bininger.
Of the late Firm of A. Bininger & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WINES, LIQUORS, &c., &c.,
NO. 39 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

PRICES REDUCED.
BEEBE'S RANGES
The BEST COOKING APPARATUS in use, made, put up and warranted, by
JAMES & KIRTLAND,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st.,
between Centre-st. and Broadway.

ICE-CREAM MACHINERY.
JAMES Y. WATKINS & SON, No. 16 Catharine-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York